THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. XLIX., No. 16 New York, October 17, 1914 Whole Number 1278

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY'S COLONIAL LOSSES

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE, a territory five times as large as the Fatherland, is fast melting away, remark several of our editors. These outlying possessions which, as the New York *World* notes, were "acquired with so much pains and sometimes at great cost, were found to prove the weakest links" in the Kaiser's line of defense "when the German fleet retired to the protection of the North Sea land forts." In the light of what has been happening to these German overseas dominions, the Colorado Springs *Gazette* finds it interesting to recall that "two months ago, when Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was trying to persuade Sir Edward Grey to keep England neutral, he promised that Germany would respect the territorial integrity of France in the final settlement, but admitted that it intended to take the French African possessions." The German colonial territory consists of the African colonies of German Southwest and East Africa, Kamerun, and Togoland; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (German New Guinea); the Bismarck archipelago, the Carolines, the Marianas (Ladrones), the Marshall Islands, and part of the Samoan group in the Pacific; and the "temporary" leasehold of Kiaochow on the Chinese coast, with an adjacent protectorate. The position and relative importance of these colonies may be ascertained by a glance at the accompanying map and table. That these far-flung outposts should be open to early conquest was inevitable, says the New York *World*, tho it is surprizing that the conquest should be carried on largely by British colonial forces. This, it notes, is what has been done:

GERMAN COLONIAL STATISTICS

	Area Sq. Miles	Pop. White	Pop. Native	Imports	Exports	Subvention
Togoland	33,700	368	1,031,978	$2,657,750	$2,284,250	None
Kamerun	191,130	1,871	2,648,720	5,514,000	.....	$1,576,500
Southwest Africa	322,450	14,830	79,556	4,548,900	7,114,220	1,255,000
East Africa	384,180	5,336	7,645,770	11,973,580	7,477,575	12,450,000
Kiaochow	200	4,470	169,900	28,735,000	20,073,750	2,440,000
Pacific Isles	96,160	1,984	634,579	1,500,000	1,275,000	402,500

These figures, explains the New York *Evening Post*, from which we take them, tho in some cases approximate, are official and the latest obtainable, generally those of 1913. Samoa is omitted from the Pacific Isles estimates. A subvention is an imperial subsidy to cover the deficit in colonial revenues.

"By August 26, a British detachment from the Gold Coast had occupied Port Lome and annexed Togoland, the German colony lying between the Gold Coast and the French territory of Dahomey. On September 3 the German Samoa Islands of Savaii and Upolu capitulated to the New Zealanders, and the German Governor was sent as a prisoner to the Fiji Islands. Last week Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, or German New Guinea, which adjoins Papua, or British New Guinea, was occupied without opposition by an Australian force. The task of cleaning up the remaining German possessions in the Pacific Ocean—the Bismarck, Caroline, Marianas, and Marshall Islands—has already been begun by the Australians; it seems to present no serious difficulties.

"In South Africa General Botha, the famous Boer fighter, has announced that he will take command of the colonial troops in the field, and forces from Cape Colony have been sent over the border of German Southwest Africa. Dar-es-Salaam, the port of German East Africa, lying between Portuguese East Africa on the south and British East Africa on the north, was bombarded by a British cruiser and has been invaded from Rhodesia and British East Africa. In Kamerun, which lies on the west coast of Africa, between French Nigeria and the French Congo, a French gunboat has seized a port on Corisco Bay.

"While the investment of Kiaochow is a Japanese operation, the British have also landed their troops from Hongkong and India, and French reenforcements from Indo-China are reported to be on the way. It is the most formidable obstacle to be encountered in the Allies' campaign against the German colonies, and must be reduced by the slow methods of blockade and siege."

Japan has also been active in the Pacific, and has taken the islands of Jaluitt and Yap, containing respectively the capitals of the Marshall and Caroline groups. The Japanese occupation, it is officially explained, is but temporary and for military purposes, and the islands are to be handed over to the British as soon as it is practicable, or at the close of the war.

It should be noted, however, that the British campaigns in Africa are not likely to be altogether one-sided. For a recent visitor to German Southwest Africa, Germany's most populous colony, tells the British South-Africans through the Cape Town *Times* that they will be opposed by admirably trained and thoroughly equipped German troops. He estimates, according to the New York *Sun's* quotation of the London *Times* reprint

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label, subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of his article, that "the German forces number at least 10,000, with sixty-six six-gun batteries, and a fine complement of machine guns." They are said to have singularly complete communications, with good telephone- and telegraph-lines, and several strong defensive positions in country particularly difficult for military operations.

The attacks on the German colonies have turned editorial attention to the genesis and development of the German colonial system. The present German Empire, it is remembered, dates from 1871. The first German colony was officially established in 1884. When the present war broke out Germany's colonies were five times the size of the Empire, embracing, according to a New York *Evening Post* writer, "a territory of 1,027,000 miles, and exceeding in area the foreign possessions of either Holland or Portugal." The New York *Evening Sun* calls Germany's colonial activity "a post-Bismarckian development." Germany's race for commercial and maritime supremacy, "year after year distancing ancient rivals and pressing close upon English heels," caused her to "view with resentment a condition in which her ships were at the mercy of the English, the French, even the Portuguese and the Dutch colonial ports. Nowhere about the Seven Seas was Germany in possession of naval or commercial bases such as even the most insignificant of nations possest." To repair this situation William II. and the successors of Bismarck made haste to plant their flag upon territory not already occupied. Thus, continues *The Evening Sun:*

"Togoland, Kamerun, German Southwest Africa, and German East Africa were acquired; Samoa, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Spanish islands in the Pacific were annexed or purchased. Ten years ago the world map began to show considerable areas bearing the German colors.

"Yet while Germany was doing this France acquired Madagascar, made good her empire from the Mediterranean to the Niger and the Kongo, extended her frontier in Indo-China, began the absorption of Morocco. Great Britain conquered the Boer Republics, the United States the Philippines and Porto Rico; even little Belgium came into possession of the vast Kongo Free State, incomparably superior to all the colonial acquisitions of the mighty German Empire. Italy, ally but still a rival, took Tripoli, the last waste place on the North-African coast.

"Thus, looking back over German official and unofficial comment during the past decade, there is noticeable the ever-growing bitterness and dissatisfaction disclosed over the failure of modern Germany to acquire its 'place in the sun,' the manifest injustice that was patent in the distribution of overseas land which had allotted to France, with a stationary population, Great Britain, inferior in its European population to Germany, splendid colonial territories capable of receiving European immigrants, while Germans, without colonies, members of an ever-growing population, were compelled to lose nationality when they emigrated, and German industrial prosperity was threatened by the ever-increasing number of lands in which hostile tariffs handicapped German exports."

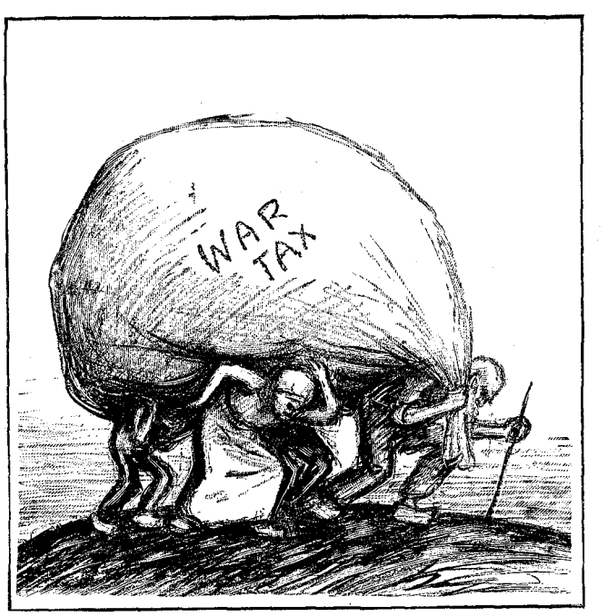
Such, then, "was the colonial emotion of Germany prior to war"; what, asks *The Evening Sun*, has been the effect of the war upon her "insignificant," yet "precious," "place in the sun?" Simply, it answers, that while the world's attention is fixt on the battle-fields of Western Europe, "German colonial possessions on two continents are becoming the prey of her opponents"—

"So Louis XV. and Napoleon saw their overseas territories vanish. So France lost Quebec and India."

Whether the German colonies are vanishing or are merely endangered, it seems to a New York *Evening Post* writer that they are "a source of weakness, not of strength," to the Empire. Thus far, but one has proved self-supporting, and some have been heavy drains on the home revenues, tho this observer is inclined to believe that, if properly taken care of, they might in the end prove lucrative investments.

Kiaochow now figures prominently because of the Japanese attack on it. It is Germany's only foothold on the Asiatic continent, as one of our editors notes, and she looked upon it as a future "base from which she was to challenge British influence at Hongkong and French in Indo-China." There are coal-mines near the port and iron ore has been found. Germany has spent millions in development here, building a railroad, breakwater, and a big floating dock at Tsing-tau. Germany's largest colony is East Africa. It grew from a strip of coast land acquired from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Later negotiations with this potentate led to an arrangement whereby England received some territory on this coast in exchange for Helgoland, which has since proved so valuable to Germany. German Southwest Africa was Germany's first colony, and, according to the figures presented with the *Evening Post* article, the only one containing a considerable body of white settlers. It consists of the territories once known as Damaraland and Great Namaland. The New York *Times* points out that about 2,000 of its white population are Boers and that

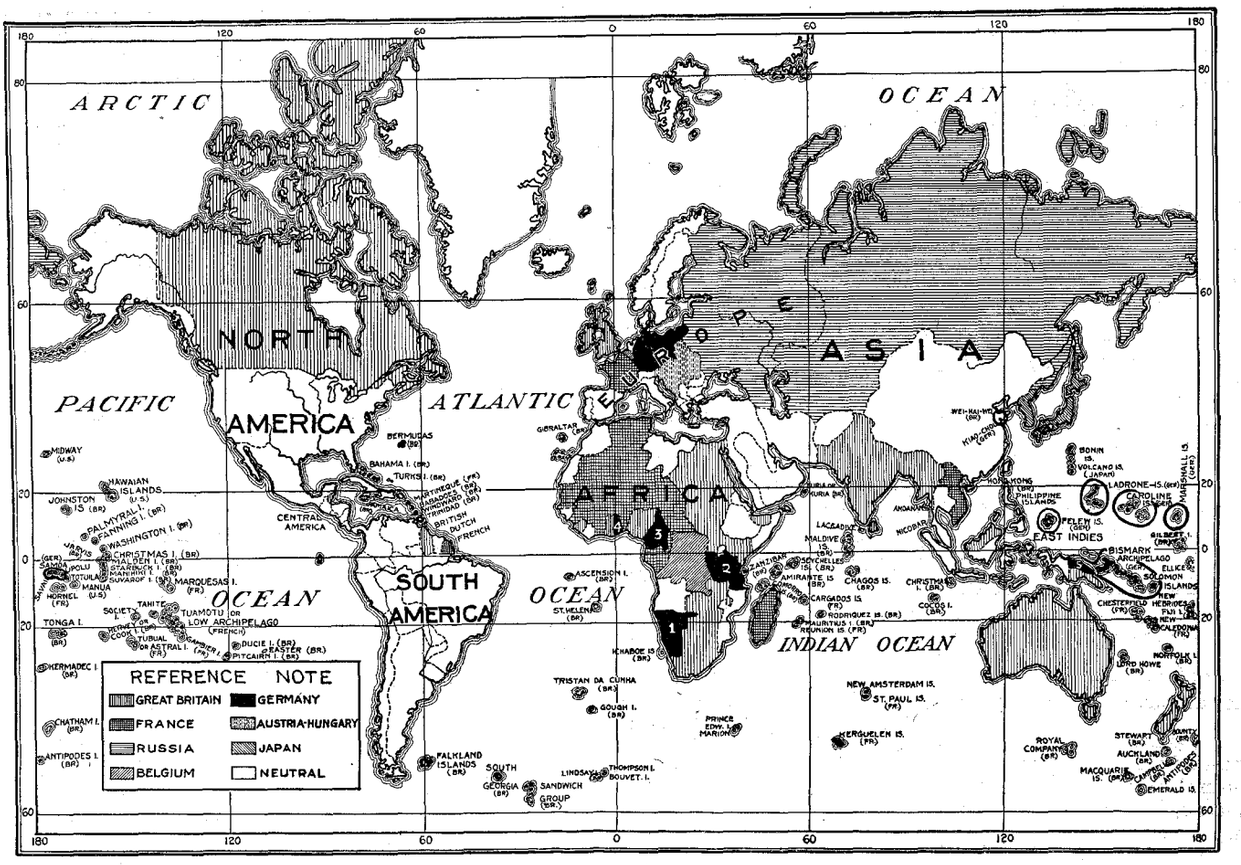
FEEDING THE FLAMES.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



THE SURVIVORS.
—Morris in *The Outlook*.

THE PRICE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Germany and her colonies are black on this map, and her smaller island possessions are surrounded by a black line. Her African colonies are (1) German Southwest Africa, (2) German East Africa, (3) Kamerun, (4) Togoland. The largest colonial territory outside of Africa is (5) Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, in New Guinea. All that portion of the world not involved in the European War is shown in white on the map.

THE WORLD AT WAR.

the colony is developing great mineral and agricultural industries and that in 1913 the diamond production was considerable.

Leaving the war out of consideration for the moment, *The Evening Post* writer concludes that,

"Undeniably at this time Germany's colonies are a source of weakness, and not of strength. Undeniably the Kaiser's vision of sea power, commercial supremacy founded on naval strength and colonial development, has failed up to now. So far as the colonies are concerned, the reason may be found in the altogether paternal attitude of the Kaiser toward them. Regarding a bureaucratic system as the best for Germany, and, therefore, for all the world, he has thought, first, of establishing in each a central government rather than trading-posts. Each of the German dependencies has its complete complement of officials, but the German immigrant, knowing this, still prefers North and South America to an elaborate organization with which he has been made familiar at home. The territories are there, but the people are not tempted to occupy them. The government is there, much in the sense of a regiment with a complete set of officers and no privates. The expense has been enormous, the return nothing at all. The failure or success of the experiment depends on the fortunes of war, and yet the pioneer work will be found enduring in any event."

TROPHIES OF PEACE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

ENGLAND'S CONTRABAND COMPROMISE

THE FRICTION that threatened last week between this country and Great Britain over the vexed question of "conditional contraband" has been avoided by a triangular understanding between our State Department, the British Foreign Office, and the Netherlands Government; and the promptness of the settlement serves to show, says the Chicago *Herald*, "how readily disputes are adjusted if the nations really want to adjust them." The embarrassment began when London dispatches announced that Great Britain intended to regard foodstuffs and copper as contraband of war, and to seize such cargoes, even when carried by neutral ships between neutral ports, if it had reason to believe that Germany was their ultimate destination. Germany requires food imports for her great armies and copper for use in the manufacture of war munitions, and the cutting off of such supplies, explain the London correspondents, "is no small part of the Allies' plans to force her to her knees." As Holland under present conditions affords an obvious gateway to Germany, England decided to intercept neutral vessels carrying food or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by the International News Service.

Can you count the soldiers in this picture? There are ten, their outlines almost entirely veiled by the flowering grasses of this hilltop field.

FRENCH INFANTRY FIRING FROM THE COVER OF LONG GRASS.

copper to Dutch ports. In a London dispatch to the New York *Times* dated September 30 we read:

"England's point of view is readily seen by observers, who consider England right in stopping cargoes, even tho she may later be penalized in prize courts, for if such stoppage of supplies should lessen the duration of the war even by a single day, England will save herself practically all damages, as the war is costing her nearly $5,000,000 daily.

"The British Navy has arrested about a score of vessels flying the Dutch flag. Some of these have come from America bearing American cargoes. That is where the United States State Department has come in, and there has been a rather lively exchange of views on the subject, altho the whole negotiation is being conducted in the most amicable manner imaginable, the British Foreign Office being keenly desirous of affording to American shippers the minimum amount of inconvenience and interference and being guided in imposing restrictions only by the laws of self-preservation."

This attitude, nevertheless, evoked the protests of American shippers, with the result that England, after negotiations with Washington and The Hague, announced the following compromises: American copper shipments to neutral countries will not be molested by British ships when covered by an understanding between shippers and consignees that they are for domestic use only; and foodstuffs consigned to Holland in neutral ships will not be treated as contraband. The latter change is made feasible, according to a London dispatch to the New York *World*, by "a new and important" agreement on the part of Holland not to transship such cargoes to Germany. These compromises are made "pending the revision of Great Britain's proclamation in regard to contraband," and are viewed in Washington, according to a dispatch from that city, as "a diplomatic victory for this Government." Holland's agreement, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is that she will impose the following conditions on ships bringing supplies to her ports:

"(1) That a guaranty is given that consignments will not be reshipped to Germany or any belligerent country, and (2) that a ship will not be permitted to dock in Dutch ports if it has on board a greater cargo of foodstuffs than can be utilized at or in the vicinity of the port to which it is consigned."

These conditions, we are told, are being vigorously enforced by Holland, who is "trying to be neutral in the face of great difficulties." Her position is made all the harder, explains the editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, by the fact that "under an international treaty she has to maintain the guaranties of right of entry of imports into Germany up the Rhine." This authority goes on to explain that

"A certain number of articles are contraband at present, and Holland rigorously excludes them. Other articles come under the disputed category of conditional contraband. Holland can give no guaranty to the Allies that these will not get through to Germany. All she can do is to get a guaranty from importers of goods intended for home consumption.

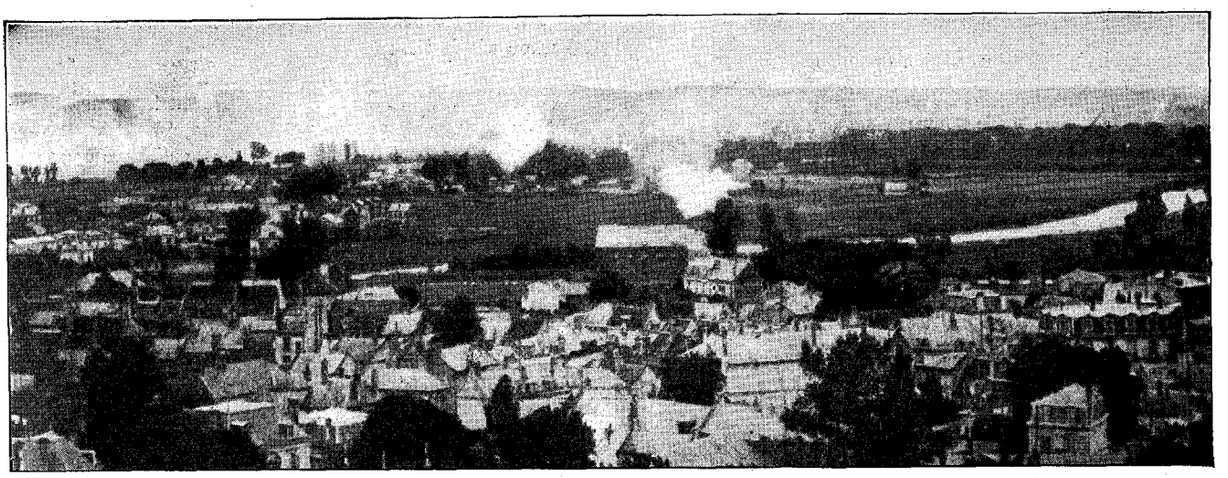
"The difficulty of the Rhine convention is overcome chiefly by Holland stopping the possible reexportation of goods on the ground that they are required by the Dutch people, but this can only be done in cases where prices have risen and State intervention is justified."

Embarrassing situations such as that from which England and the United States are extricated by the present compromise, remark many of our editors, are bound to develop as long as there is no general international agreement on the subject of "conditional contraband." A partial solution of this problem was reached at an international maritime conference in the winter of 1907–8, when several of the nations subscribed to Article 35 of the Declaration of London, which provides that "conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening port." Great Britain, however, accepted the Declaration of London only in part, her Parliament specifically rejecting Article 35. Under the head of contraband, as the editors remind us, is classed "what the average man would term 'munitions of war'—arms and other distinctly military equipment." Conditional contraband is a class much less clearly defined, and may include "foodstuffs, fuel, clothing, railway material, and other articles not necessarily of military use, but which may be of such use."

The New York *Tribune* sees humor in the fact that England's first intention to seize cargoes of conditional contraband carried from America to Dutch ports in neutral ships finds its chief support in the doctrine of "continuous voyages," a doctrine originated and maintained by the United States in the face of British protest at the time of our Civil War. This doctrine seeks to make an exception to the general rule that trade between neutrals must not be disturbed by war. Concerning it we read in the Manchester (England) *Guardian:*

"Until the American Civil War it had never been suggested that even absolute contraband could be seized in a neutral ship bound to a neutral port, however near the enemy's territory. To minimize the risk of capture in that war blockade-runners resorted to the device of conveying contraband in neutral sailing-vessels from Britain to a neutral port in the West Indies, whence the cargo ran the blockade in swift steam-vessels of light draft. The American cruisers met this move by seizing the neutral

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by the International News Service.

The white cloud near the middle of the picture is a German shell bursting. The smoke in the background is from the Allies' artillery.

SOISSONS UNDER FIRE.

sailing-ship before reaching its neutral destination, and successfully claimed condemnation of the cargo from the American prize-courts on the ground that the voyage of the goods, if not of the ship, was continuous from a neutral to an enemy's country despite transshipment at an intervening neutral port. The American decisions gave rise to much outcry from the learned who denounced them as unfounded in principle or authority, but it is noteworthy that the British Government, altho urged by the ship-owners affected, did not officially protest."

Turning to the comment of the United States press we find a general tone of satisfaction with the solution reached—the more so because, as the Washington *Post* remarks, "the double duty of observing the obligations of neutrality and of enforcing our rights as a neutral is the most delicate and important task that confronts our Government." Says the Chicago *Herald:*

"With the supply or non-supply of the enemy's forces the United States naturally had no concern. Its concern was for the maintenance of the rights of commerce between neutral nations. It naturally protested against any theory which could be made to prohibit commerce between neutral nations.

"In view of this attitude, sound in reason and maintained with temperate firmness, the British Government receded from its position. The assurances given by the Dutch Government that it will prevent the exportation of foodstuffs to Germany naturally helped to a solution of the problem.

"There were powerful reasons on all sides to bring about the spirit of reasonable settlement. But the case shows none the less that a settlement can always be found by nations that approach the issue without any other idea than that of settling it."

In an informative editorial on neutrality and contraband *The Wall Street Journal* explains that

"A 'conduct friendly and impartial' does not make it the duty of the Government to prevent its citizens from trading with any of the belligerent Powers. Therefore, a citizen of the United States may load a vessel here with wheat, army shoes, armored cars, or any commodities, and clear it for a port in England, France, Germany, or Austria, without a violation of neutrality.

"On the other hand (if the goods are contraband), he runs the risk of capture by a belligerent power, and the United States has no right to come to his aid. The risk is his own. He can sell wheat or copper to Germany or England, and deliver it if he can. But whether delivered or captured, the loading and clearing from our ports is not a violation of neutrality."

The New York *Sun* points out that while the practical effect of the present understanding between this country, Great Britain, and Holland "is of the highest importance," no question of international law and practise is settled by it. We read:

"England has yielded nothing of the principle for which she contends; a principle, by the way, which has been persistently and traditionally maintained by our own Government."

FREE MARKETS FOR CITY DWELLERS

PERHAPS when the school children of New York have all read the pamphlet, "How to Buy," recently distributed among them by the city fathers, and other children in other cities have had similar instruction, and when farmers have heeded the excellent advice on how to sell which is being offered them by city-bred editors, municipal-market schemes will be more successful in cutting down the cost of living. For the Baltimore *American* is but one of several papers to note editorially that from reports coming from a number of cities which have been trying the experiment of municipally controlled markets "it does not seem that in a single instance expectations as to lowering the retail cost of foods to city consumers have been realized." Chicago, we are reminded, opened a municipal market about three weeks ago "amid general rejoicing, but the market has been doing such a small business that, according to *The Tribune*, the plan of establishing other markets in congested residential districts has been abandoned." New York's market scheme "seems to have been kept alive only by continual boosting." The curb markets tried in Philadelphia, *The American* learns, "met with only moderate success," while "public markets established in Indianapolis and Portland, Ore., seem to have failed almost completely." The trouble in all these cases, to judge from press reports, would seem to be, not that fruits and vegetables were not actually sold at low prices—for they were—but that either sellers or buyers failed to show sufficient interest in the markets to make the total sales much more than a negligible quantity.

In New York, where the public markets have been open about six weeks, it would seem, according to a statement in *The Commercial*, to be the buyers who are tiring of the experiment. "Already," it declares, "the air is filled with the whining of women who refuse to carry home their purchases," tho "the prices speak for themselves and the quality is all that can be desired. . . . The masses can get all the markets they want, for they have the votes; but it would be senseless to waste time and money if the housewives will not go to market." If this diagnosis is accurate, observes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "the success or failure of New York's free-market experiment mainly depends now upon the consumer's willingness to economize when the way to economy has been opened by the city authorities." But the producer has taken as little advantage of his opportunities as the consumer, the New York *Press* notes, for the Chicago market has failed to achieve complete success "because of the reluctance of farmers to bring their goods to the retail

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stands." And the New York *Press* gives some of the explanations offered by the farmers themselves:

"Some said that the innovation came too late in the season for the convenient change from the old practise of selling to the commission merchant. Others declared that, owing to busy times on the farm, they could not afford to spend all day in the city disposing of a wagon-load of stuff which a commission man would take off their hands in ten minutes. A third reason was that housewives are too particular and buy only the best of the produce, whereas the commission man takes it all, the poor with the good."

The Press thinks that the third reason is probably the real one: "the commission merchant takes the good and bad in a lump and the housewife doesn't." But the answer is: "let the farmer grade his goods and price them accordingly."

While the markets may not have been used to the full extent that their most earnest advocates may have hoped, it should be noted that in New York the experiment is considered a success by its backers. "The figures submitted by the Mayor's committee showing the difference between the prices of foodstuffs in those markets and at the grocer- and butcher-shops still patronized by the mass must have an enlightening effect," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "and will tell ultimately when a better-organized governmental effort to end the general extortion is made." The committee found, for instance,

"That in the purchase of eight different things, including potatoes and other vegetables and grapes and other fruits, the average saving of buyers in the open market is 40 per cent., the lowest being 25 per cent. on potatoes and the highest 50 per cent. on tomatoes. On thirty-four articles, including eggs, meats, and fish, the average saving is 38 per cent. In the interest of the poor, at all events, there is a call for an increase in the number of these open markets."

In a special report on the business done one Saturday in the four New York markets, this committee gave the names of "thirty-three farmers who brought produce into the four markets on that day"—

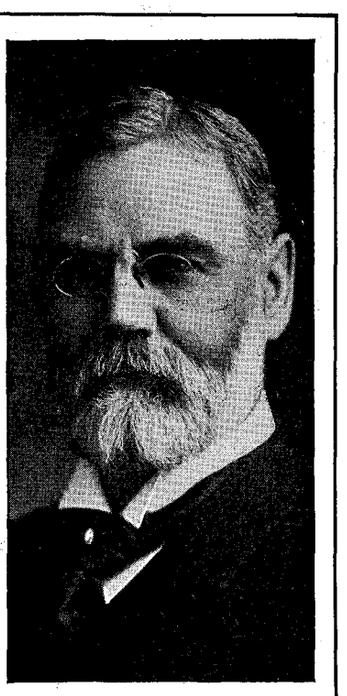
"Four of them sold out so early that they were enabled to return with a second load. The amount of produce which passed direct from the producer to the consumer is given as thirty-seven truck-loads. Many of the farmers sold out at noon. The loads ran as high as five tons."

And Borough President Marks, of Manhattan, who is largely responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the city market, said last week:

"This is the fifth week of the markets, during which period the business of the markets has trebled.

"Our purpose is to further develop this system, connecting the same with trolley service, and shortly lead up to the development of our railroad- and steamship-terminal facilities for supplies from the distance."

Two of New York's most influential dailies, *The Times* and *The Sun*, while admitting that the free markets had a temporary and perhaps a permanent place in the scheme of things, believe that they can never, in *The Times*' words, "lower the cost of living for the bulk of the population that is too busy to do its own marketing. Wholesale and retail services are still needed." *The Times* adds that the question, as seen by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, "is whether the cost of these services can not be much reduced." And this paper points out that much can be done to improve and simplify methods of transportation to the city and of distribution within the city.



"A CONFLICT WILL COME BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND THE FAR WEST."

And because Congressman Mann sees it coming, he would have us keep the Philippine Islands, which now give us the "command" of the Pacific.

A CONGRESSIONAL PROPHET OF WAR

IT MAY HAVE BEEN "a statesmanlike policy," as one of his supporters calls it, that Congressman James R. Mann outlined when he said we should keep the Philippines indefinitely in view of the "inevitable" conflict to come between East and West for the command of the Pacific, and it may be that events in Europe only add weight to his arguments, but if so the press are in general unconvinced. Indeed, this speech of the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, being delivered at such a time as this, has been called "unfortunate," "silly," "rocking the boat," or "an almost criminal indiscretion" by papers of all shades of political affiliation, while to the usually impartial New York *Globe* (Ind.) it proves that Mr. Mann is "himself an unsafe leader with respect to international affairs." Even some who fully agree with Mr. Mann concerning the destiny of the Philippines find his speech a rather remarkable example of the "wrong-right" variety and regret that such "a good argument was lost in the din of alarmist bathos." However deserving of praise or blame Mr. Mann's reasoning may be, his speech is considered noteworthy as setting forth definitely and more or less officially the Republican Philippine policy. And the speech came, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, as "the single bright spot in a day of protracted general debate." Mr. Mann referred to Japan's marvelous advance as a world-power, and continued significantly:

"Close to Japan, lying like a sleeping child of the world, is China, with her vast territory, with her immense population, and that which was going on in Japan a few years ago is now going on in China. The awakening of China is more marvelous, perhaps, than was the awakening of Japan, and as these great people in China arise to the civilization of our modern days and engage in the manufacture of products we will enter on a series of competitive efforts with the Far East which have never yet been equaled in this world. . . . . .

"And we who are now legislating, if we do not bear in mind possibilities not merely of to-day or to-morrow or 100 years from now, of the inevitable conflict, commercial or otherwise, which we will meet in the Far East, have forgotten the principles which ought to actuate us."

The speaker then emphatically affirmed his belief that

"It is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow that a conflict will come between the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific Ocean. All that has taken place in the world during the history of the races up to now teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible.

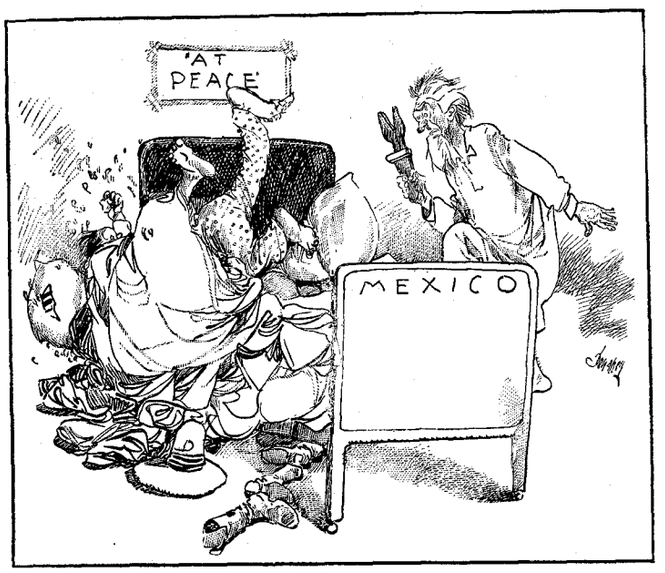
"I hope that it may be only a commercial conflict. I hope that war may not come. I hope there will be no conflict of arms, but I have little faith that in this world of ours people and races are able to meet in competition for a long period without armed conflict. A fight for commercial supremacy leads in the end to a fight with arms because that is the final arbiter between nations.

"We command the Pacific Ocean with the land that we have on this side, with the islands that we possess in the sea, and with the Philippines on the other side.

"Will we surrender our command? I say no; never.

"If we should let the Philippine Islands go to-day without a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"I THOUGHT I PUT YOU TO BED."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.
—Berryman in the Washington *Evening Star*.

MEXICAN MOVIES.

string tied to them they would belong to some other country within ten years, but if they could keep their independence for twenty-five or fifty or even one hundred years, in the end they would be used against us in the inevitable conflict between competing races. . . . . .

"Keep the Philippines under the flag of the United States and make them our friends. There is no advantage in having the Philippines in the event of war if they are unfriendly to us. Most people who get under our flag want to stay there. If we treat the Filipinos right they will want to stay there."

The Sun, speaking editorially, does not find that Mr. Mann has violated his own injunction against improper utterance during these days of war. What he said was "a very long-range speculation and entirely academic. . . . No diplomat would take such theorizing seriously. The State Department will not be asked to explain." The gentleman from Illinois, we are told, has set forth "a statesmanlike policy," and "if it be objected that the second part of Mr. Mann's program is not feasible, the spectacle of native Indian princes and their subjects taking the field to preserve the British Empire may be pointed out to his critics." This thought also occurs to the Washington *Times*, which sees a coming revision of the antiimperialistic idea "that far-distant dependencies are a weakness, not a strength, to the nation." Further—

"Is it not probable that when this war is ended, a new conception of imperial relationships, a new understanding of the ties between mother countries and their dependencies, will prevail throughout the world? . . . . . .

"Britain's Empire appears to have been builded on the ideal of giving real liberty, substantial independence, and vast material benefits to a great group of communities held together in ties of common sympathy, institutions, sentiment, and interest. Is it to be conceded that the United States shall fail in the effort to win the affection and loyalty of the Filipino people, where Britain has succeeded in winning the Hindus and the Boers?"

But the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), which stands with Congressman Mann on the main question—the retention of the Philippines—declares that, in support of his position, he has "marshaled all the worst arguments conceivable." First, he predicts war, and such predictions always "tend to fulfil themselves," then he commits himself to the theories that war is inevitable and "that commerce is necessarily a species of war," and he lends his authority to the "yellow peril" idea, thinking that "because a nation of Orientals is making something out of itself, from Occidental standards, the Occident is in danger." The New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) likewise regrets "that the opposition leader in the House should damage a good cause by a bad argument."

Still less patience with Mr. Mann's argument is shown by other papers, mostly of Democratic or pro-Wilson leanings. His talk, says the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), is silly, and "especially silly at this time." And similar characterizations appear in the editorial columns of such dailies as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Journal of Commerce*, Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). The New York *Globe* (Ind.) dubs Mr. Mann "the Bernhardi of Congress," and says:

"If Manns, Hobsons, and Hearsts excite fear and distrust of Japan among Americans, and the Manns, Hobsons, and Hearsts of Japan contemporaneously excite fear and distrust of the United States among the Japanese, it is conceivable that trouble may some time arrive. The game of arousing mutual national antipathies is a self-developing one. Mann's speech will be quoted in Japan by a Japanese Mann to prove how hostile is the United States. Then the words of the Japanese Mann will be telegraphed to this country and will be quoted by our Mann as proof of the increasing bellicosity of Japan. And so on and on. . . . . .

"No responsible public man of America should ever predict the inevitability of war with any country. Mr. Mann has proved himself an unsafe leader with respect to international affairs."

His speech, comments the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.), "very closely resembles a challenge." "The 'Far East' could hardly be blamed" for taking his words at their face value, and preparing for a conflict, from which the United States would emerge "either shorn of its remote possessions, or committed to further conquest and a more elaborate program of imperialism. . . . The prospect held out to us by Mr. Mann is not alluring." And the New Orleans paper concludes by thus answering the argument that seemed so convincing to the New York *Sun* and the Washington *Times*:

"A Philippine republic, proud and jealous of its independence, bound to us by ties of gratitude and interest alike, would prove a far more effective help to us, in the event Mr. Mann's gloomy prediction is fulfilled, than would a Philippine dependency held by force, ripe for revolt against a hateful alien yoke whenever our entanglement in war with a Far Eastern power offered the opportunity."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERILS OF NEUTRALITY

THE MAN who takes his stand midway between two opposing armies naturally receives the fire of both. To each army he seems to be an outpost of the enemy. So this weekly, aiming to preserve a strict neutrality, is accused of partiality by extremists of each side, who see very clearly that we favor the foe. The good book tells us when smitten on one cheek to turn the other, but we are saved the trouble by being smitten on both cheeks at once. Thus far the smiters are exactly even on both sides, and make up in vigor for what they lack in number. Omitting about half a dozen of the milder ones, they are sure that:

WE FAVOR THE GERMANS

TORONTO, CAN.

You quite unfairly, as it seems to me, quote opinions favoring the German side of the question, while you almost entirely omit any quotations favoring the other side.

TORONTO, CAN.

Of late, some of us think that the German bias has been a little more manifest. . . . . .

HAMILTON, ONT.

Why do you cater to the Germanic race in America?

The Toronto World.

They (the Kaiser and his friends) have persuaded the usually judicial LITERARY DIGEST to publish everything that could be found favorable to the Kaiser and his contention, until that periodical, eminently able and, as a rule, eminently fair, has become a dyed-in-the-wool partizan.

TORONTO, CAN.

I regret that the tone of your editors' comments in the few places where they are made conveys an impression distinctly disagreeable to one living under the British flag.

WE FAVOR THE ALLIES

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Is it not strange that in your perusal of the press, all articles should have escaped your notice with the exception of those which take a stand for the Triple Entente?

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

In a number of your articles your writings come out a little too strongly anti-German. Is this necessary?

KINGSTON, N. Y.

The undersigned objects to any and all sarcastic flings at Germany on the part of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We are verily getting enough of these from the daily papers and should be spared by your paper.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Have liked your paper always, but since the war you seem partial to the English.

HANKINSON, N. D.

You give the English too much space in your paper, too much to be regarded as impartial.

WE FAVOR THE GERMANS

TORONTO, CAN.

Throughout your entire issues, since the war commenced, your selections appear to be taken, arranged, and commented upon as tho with one necessary idea always in view: *i.e.*, the righteousness of the Pan-German cause. . . . . .

TORONTO, CAN.

Your magazine has been admired by all its readers in all parts of the world for its unbiased, non-partizan attitude on all questions. . . . Yet you have injected your pro-German sympathies . . . to such an extent that you entirely fail to give a reasonable representation of the opinion of the American press.

TORONTO, CAN.

I wonder that you and your organization pretend to be anything else than patriotic Germans of the Fatherland who as yet have not even become naturalized in the United States, and that evidently being the case I am surely wasting good ammunition in paper and ink which, as a matter of fact, were you in your proper place in the German Army, should be good British lead and powder.

TORONTO, CAN.

It is to be hoped that you will advise your editors, who are undoubtedly pro-German . . . to be more fair regarding the Allies.

MONCTON, N. B.

You have descended to unfair and insidious partizanship and are defending a cause and condoning crimes that are a disgrace to civilization.

WE FAVOR THE ALLIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It is with surprize that I observe your unfriendly attitude toward Germany.

MAYVILLE, WIS.

You are not giving Germany a square deal in the hour of her trial.

AKRON, OHIO.

Looking through THE DIGEST I was amazed, astounded, and shocked beyond description to see that your people had printed a caricature of Emperor Wilhelm II. . . . comparing Kaiser Wilhelm with that blood-thirsty, thieving usurper Napoleon. . . . Unless you can explain to my satisfaction this slur on all fair-minded and impartial people, you may consider me a non-subscriber, as I shall do everything in my power against you. . . . Let us have fair play.

MARIBEL, WIS.

There is no room in my house for a paper which like yours shows such partiality against Germany, as is plainly seen in the way you are taking your selections from the different papers. There is no doubt that you have joined the ranks of the yellow, narrow-minded Cossack press of this country which tries, altho on your part in a more gentle way, to arouse prejudice against Germany.

IRONWOOD, MICH.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has become infected by a rather serious kind of Teutophobia. . . . Civilization is at stake, and Christianity is in danger if the intrigue-mad Englishmen win in the present war.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE European governments ought to quit talking about who caused the war and begin to talk about who will end it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

DON'T make fun of Russian names until you are sure of Arkansas and Illinois.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE Russian bear evidently does not mean to hibernate this year.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

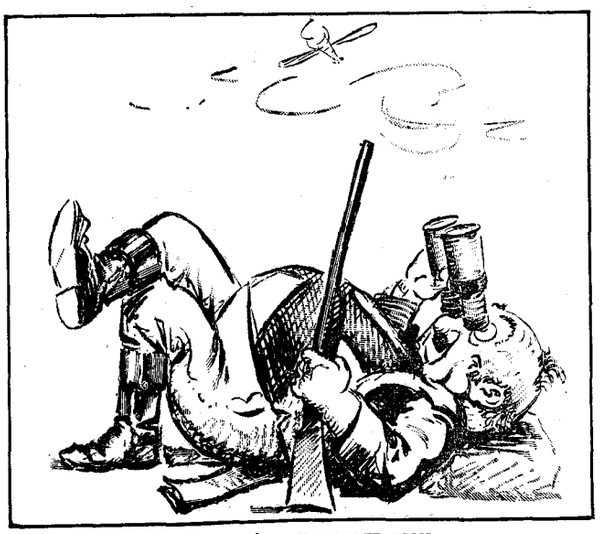
WISCONSIN with thousands of bushels of potatoes to ship isn't having to worry because she doesn't manufacture siege-guns.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE Japs say they do not want the Philippines. Neither do the Democrats. Guess they're safe for the present.—*Manchester Mirror.*

AEROPLANES have still a long way to go before proving that they are more deadly in war than in peace.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WITH the usual fate of peacemakers we stept in between the combatants and got hit with a war tax.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

ACCORDING to headline strategy, an enemy is first crusht, then he is completely surrounded, then his line of retreat is cut off, then his advance is definitely checked.—*New York Evening Post.*



JOHN BULL'S DAILY OCCUPATION.

—Bee in the Baltimore *Evening Sun.*

IT is announced by a scientist that "two thousand feet above the earth the air is free from germs."—But it isn't from bombs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MINES working in Europe are not producing the right kind of raw material.—*Wall Street Journal.*

REPORTS indicate General Demand is outflanking General Supply.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HOW many American cities would pay $6,000,000, like Brussels, to get a Mayor out of pawn?—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

CALIFORNIA is having a hard time on account of the war, being unable to export her wines to Europe for importation to the United States.—*Chicago News.*

THE movements of war correspondents in the field make mighty interesting reading, if you are interested in the movements of war correspondents in the field.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AFTER digesting the clamorous claims of all the European belligerents that they were forced into the war against their wills, it is refreshing to turn to Pancho Villa, who admits that he fights because he likes it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

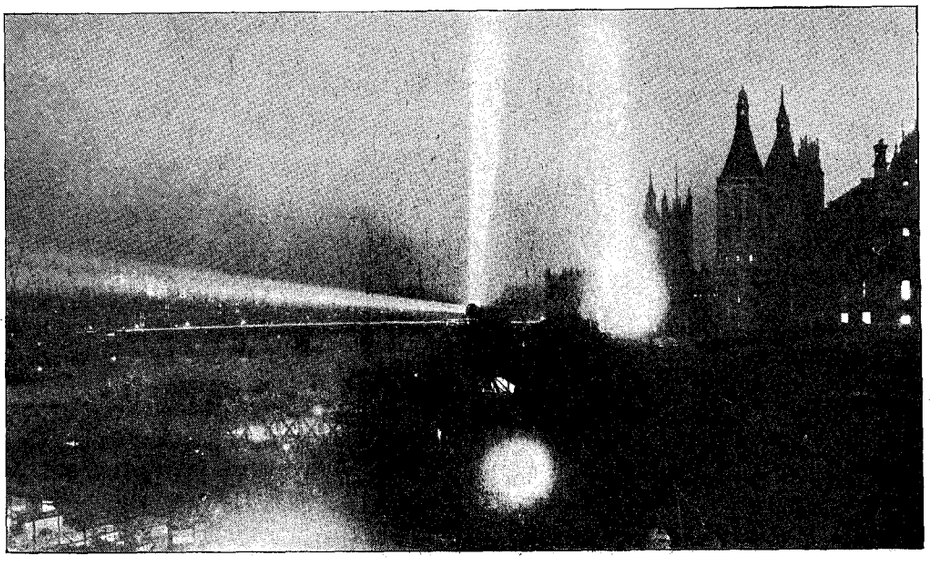
LONDON'S FEAR OF A "ZEPPELIN" RAID

THE FIGHT of armies in the air was one of the features of the campaign of Titus which the Jews noticed in the configuration of the clouds, but air warfare has become a reality in these days, soaring above the reach of earthly weapons. The Germans have dropt their bombs in Antwerp and Paris, and we learn from the *Düsseldorfer Zeitung* that bombs have been dropt by the English in their city. It is now feared in England that the enemy may attempt to destroy that cluster of buildings in London which forms the center of the capital of the Empire, comprising Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament. Says the London *Daily Express:*

"Altho London and other cities in the British Isles have not so much to fear from hostile air-ships as places on the Continent, we can not close our eyes to the fact that an attack on us by air is a possibility. That this is so is shown by the precautionary measures that our War Department has been taking.

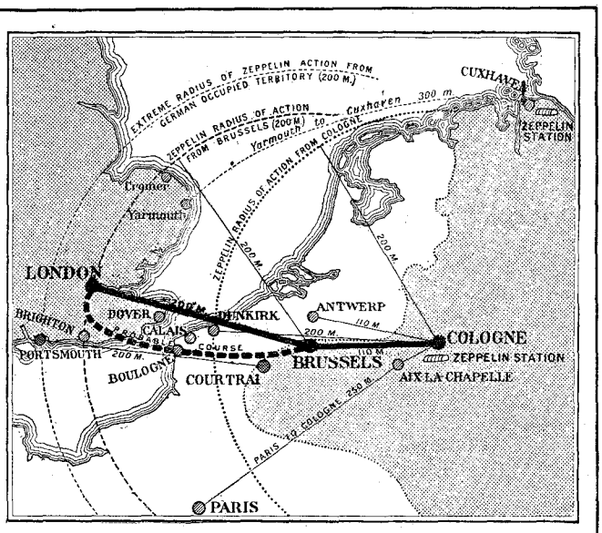
"Yet, far from causing anything like panic, the warning notices issued in the press and the subdued light in our streets give us a certain sense of security. The knowledge that we have our own patrols in the sky to warn and to guard us against possible foreign air-marauders has a distinctly reassuring influence.

"What are the facts, as we are aware of them, of the possibilities of a German air attack? There is a rumor that the Germans are secretly building a large number of *Zeppelins*, but this is an obvious impossibility. *Zeppelins*, like war-ships, take time to build. Before the war began Germany's entire fleet of *Zeppelins* numbered perhaps a dozen, and approximately half of this number have been already put out of action. The most generous estimate would not give the Germans now more than five or six *Zeppelins* in various stages of completion."



SEARCHING THE SKY FOR HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

Powerful search-lights are flashed over London nightly to detect possible German *Zeppelins*.



From "The Sphere," London.

HOW THE AIR-SHIPS MIGHT INVADE ENGLAND.

The illustration shows the conditions governing a possible *Zeppelin* attack upon London. The nearest German air-ship base to England is at Cologne, which is 310 miles from London. A *Zeppelin* can only travel about 400 miles without replenishment, and therefore its action is limited to a radius of about 200 miles—and even this, of course, is only possible under the most favorable weather conditions.

The writer then discusses the respective advantages of the aeroplane and the dirigible:

"In the light of an attack, what are the comparative advantages of the dirigible and the aeroplane? The dirigible, in the form of a *Zeppelin*, could easily make the journey from the Continent to London and back. Fair weather, however, would be an absolute necessity. An air-ship of this type is capable at the most of carrying a cargo of from three to four tons, which, in the form of explosives, would prove a distinct menace.

"The advantage of the dirigible over the aeroplane for bomb-dropping principally lies in the fact that she is able to hover over a position and release her missile vertically, but this advantage is to a large extent negatived because she must remain at a high altitude for her own safety, and, in consequence, accurate aiming is not easy. With the aeroplane, hovering over a target is an impossibility. She relies entirely upon her speed for her support in the air, and this disadvantage makes accurate aim problematical."

England, we are told, has prepared certain guns to deal with this attack by air and boldly faces the contingency of such an invasion. How the invader might attack and how he might be put out of action are thus discust:

"If a *Zeppelin* flying at a height of 3,000 feet—where, by the way, she would be a ready target for our own antiaircraft guns—released her arrows and bullets, they would reach the ground with a velocity of about 450 feet per second. In the case of shrapnel bullets, weighing, say, twenty to the pound, this would mean a striking energy of about 160 foot-pounds. As an energy

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of 60 foot-pounds is considered by experts to be sufficient to put a combatant out of action, we can readily see that falling missiles from aircraft constitute a real danger to the individual. At an altitude of a little over a mile the arrows and bullets would drop with a velocity of about 630 feet per second, with a proportionate increase in death-dealing effectiveness.

"So much may be said of the power of the dirigible and aeroplane if they were ever allowed to be in a position to drop

Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

"GERMANY'S WAR SURPRIZE."

FULL-SIZE REPRODUCTION OF THE GIANT SIEGE-GUN PROJECTILE WHICH SELLS FOR TWO CENTS IN BERLIN.

There has just reached London a specimen of a remarkable broadsheet that is being widely sold for the equivalent of two cents per copy in Berlin. It is a full-size reproduction of the projectile which is thrown by the new big German 42 cm. (16.4 in.) siege-gun. The reproduction is headed "Germany's War Surprize, 1914," and the pictured projectile is marked with the names of Liége, Namur, Longwy, and Maubeuge, with the motto "With God for King and Fatherland." There are also two pictures showing the effects produced by the projectile. In the view here given with the British soldier the proportionate size of the projectile may be estimated.

missiles on London. It will not be easy for them to approach the city, however, because our authorities have not been slow to recognize the necessity and provide means of defense. Besides the operations of our own aircraft designed to meet the sky-marauders in their own element, we have at various important strategic points small but powerful guns capable of firing at high angles of elevation.

"The size and capacity of these guns are not definitely known to the public, but it is certain that they are quick-firers of small caliber. The heaviest projectile they fire would probably be about eight pounds in weight and two inches in diameter, with a muzzle velocity of, say, 2,500 feet per second. Such a shell would be capable of reaching 3,000 feet vertically into the air in about one and a half seconds, at which height it would still about one and a half seconds.

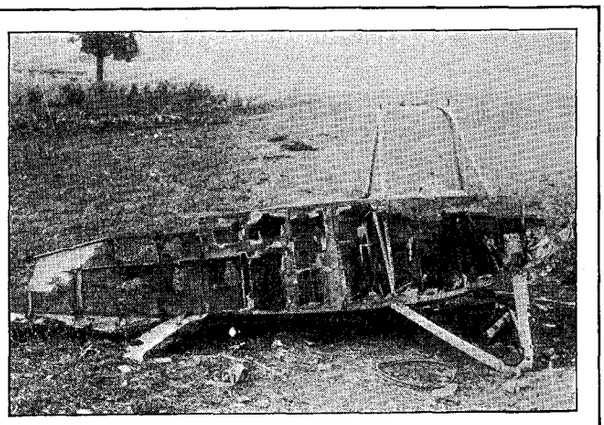
"Even rifle-fire is of great service in repelling aircraft attacks. A bullet from our service rifle fired at an air-ship 3,000 feet above the ground would still retain more than sufficient energy to kill the aviator or to damage his engine irreparably. The bullet would reach such a target in about three seconds. At the height of a mile, which the bullet would attain in less than six seconds, it would still possess sufficient power to give the aviator a knock-out blow."

GERMANY CUT OFF FROM IMPORTS

FAMINE is said by the poet to be the bosom friend and comrade of War. German economists had foreseen this in the terrible campaign they believed imminent, and their darkest predictions are being fulfilled in the obstruction of commerce by the blockade of the North Sea and Baltic ports, through which the Fatherland received much of its grain and the raw products which supplied the mills and factories with materials for the fine products which flooded the world. Thousands of hands are idle, we are told, and thousands of mouths are hungry in the conflict which has brought them to helplessness and starvation. American residents in Berlin have opened a kitchen to feed 200 hungry a day during the war in appreciation of the courtesies of the German people to the fleeing American refugees during the past months. In this connection it is interesting to read an article by Dr. Karl Ballod, of Berlin, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), an abstract of which is given in *The Evening Post* (New York). The author is an authority on the subject he is handling and does not shrink from a controversy with one of Germany's leading military authorities, Count von Moltke, who wrote a very optimistic article in the same journal maintaining that his country could get on very well without imported breadstuffs. Dr. Ballod's article is called "The Feeding of the German People in Case of War." It was published in July, and is of high significance, as it pointed to the fact that not only was war near at hand, but that famous economists were considering the material effects of such a conflict. A few days ago Vice-Chancellor Delbrück argued at some length that Germany can not be starved out, thus showing that there is some fear of such a danger. Dr. Ballod makes out that Germany in time of war will be unable to feed her people, as one-third of the grain required for food is imported. He contrasts the condition of Germany in July with what it was in former times. To quote his words:

"Fifteen years ago one could still trust that in case of war, if importations from foreign countries were stopt, or, at least, much restricted, we might, if need be, get along with the home production of grain, provided energetic measures were taken to forbid the manufacture of brandy and beer; to-day this is no longer possible.

"It is true our importation of breadstuffs has decreased within the last years; we export a half million tons of rye instead

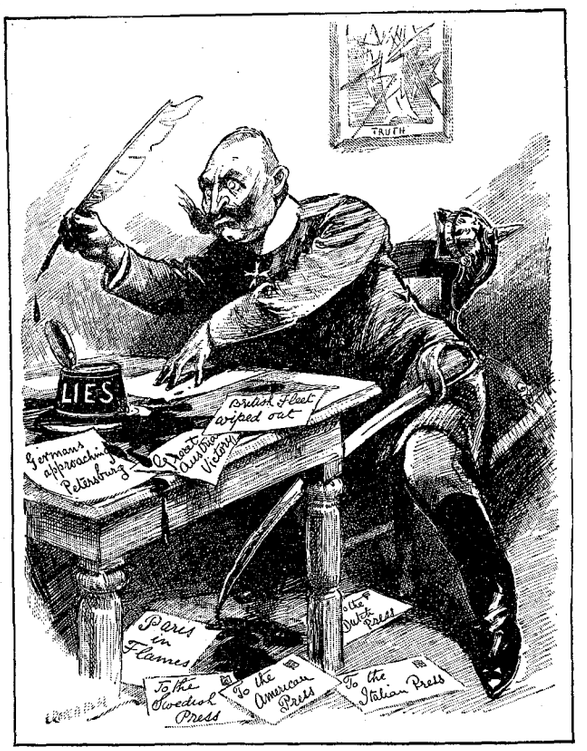


REMAINS OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE,
Brought to earth by a party of English riflemen.

of importing, as we did in the nineties, from three-quarters of a million to a million tons of rye. This fact explains the prevailing optimistic view as to the danger, or rather lack of danger, from the cutting off of foreign supplies, with which English and French writers have threatened us.

"Count Moltke inclines to this optimistic view. In differing with him, emphasis must be laid on the fact that the breadstuff question can be understood only in connection with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MADE IN GERMANY.

KAISER—"I'm not quite satisfied with the sword; perhaps, after all, the pen is mightier." —*Punch* (London).

ENGLISH CALUMNIES.

Truth in fetters.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

LONDON AND BERLIN ELECT EACH OTHER TO THE ANANIAS CLUB.

question of the entire consumption of grain, plus feed, plus nuts, seeds, etc.

"The importation of breadstuffs has decreased—but the total importation of grain and other food products has increased enormously. In 1911–13 we imported, in round figures, ten million tons of grain and feed, and, in addition, at least five million tons' worth of grain in the form of 900 million marks' worth of cattle, meat, fat, herring, eggs, butter, and cheese.

"Even if the statistics of German crops are accepted as correct and the crops for 1911–13 are put down as amounting to 26 million tons net, it appears that fully a third of the grain required for food is imported, of which the breadstuffs constitute only one-tenth."

Dr. Ballod disputes the rosy views of Count von Moltke, who thinks that the German people could support themselves on the grain raised in their own fields. He says:

"It is a terrible self-deception to make out that the German people could get along eleven months in the year with the grain which they themselves raise for bread. Get along! Yes, as long as they can import 60 per cent. of the feed needed for cattle. The cessation of importation of feed would reduce the milk-giving qualities of cows to three-fourths of the normal, and be disastrous as far as hog-raising is concerned; two-thirds of the pigs could not be fattened for the market, but would have to be slaughtered as quickly as possible. Restricted importation of feed means, therefore, a reduced supply of animal foodstuffs, and hence a crying need for more bread."

He thinks that in case of war the frontier and harbors of Germany would be absolutely blockaded and all trade absolutely obstructed, and he opposes Count von Moltke, who thinks that such a complete blockade would be impossible. To quote further:

"Does Count von Moltke believe that the ports of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, even in the worst case of a great war—Triple Alliance against Triple Entente—will remain open to Germany? That England even after the declaration of war would direct its merchants and shippers to supply us with food products by way of Holland? English writers are of a different opinion; they say frankly that it would be possible to starve Germany.

"It must be noted that in order to stop the importation of foodstuffs it would not be necessary for England even to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. The grain-vessels which ply between England and Holland and Belgium are—most German authors do not seem to know this—two-thirds of them English vessels. All that England would have to do, therefore, would be to keep its ships in English ports. German ships would be seized. As to the rest, Belgium herself must buy 2,500,000 tons of grain to add to the home product of 1,500,000 tons, and Holland depends on a foreign supply of 1,500,000 tons. Therefore, the neutrality of Holland and Belgium is worthless. These countries will have to be thankful if England permits them to import enough grain to supply their own populations.

"Switzerland can give no help. Austria-Hungary has barely enough for itself under the most favorable conditions. Italy imports in wheat alone from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year, and must, therefore, keep on friendly terms with England.

"Roumania could help, but is uncertain. Denmark is naturally unfriendly. Sweden and Norway could supply small quantities if the German Fleet controlled the Baltic, but England would soon put a stop to that by sending a couple of small cruisers to Norway, whose navy is a negligible quantity, the same as that of Holland, which serves mainly to protect the colonies from native pirates."

According to the Berlin Professor, 4,900,000 men between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine would be called to join the colors. The effect of the withdrawal of this vast number of men from agriculture and industry, the closing of factories due to the lack of importation of raw materials, must cast out of work a great many men, boys, women, and girls. This would result, says Dr. Ballod, in putting Germany's recent development two hundred years back, and setting her down from her pinnacle of commercial achievement to a level below Finland, Switzerland, or Belgium. He adds, in conclusion:

"It is to be regretted that some military authorities who seem to see the necessity of laying up provisions fear to broach the subject, thinking that it may hurt the carrying out of the distinctly military program to confess that they still need so much more. This is a mistake, as the supplies could be bought on notes and the supplies themselves be given as security, and the purchase, therefore, would not require loans."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE 1914 OLYMPIC GAMES: THE FOOT-RACE.
—*Patriotic German Post-card.*

ADMIRAL OF THE ATLANTIC (*to himself*)—"It is My Imperial pleasure to present You with the order of the Masthead Broom (First Class), in recognition of Your conspicuous success in sweeping the seas."—*Punch* (London).

MAKING GAME OF THE FOE.

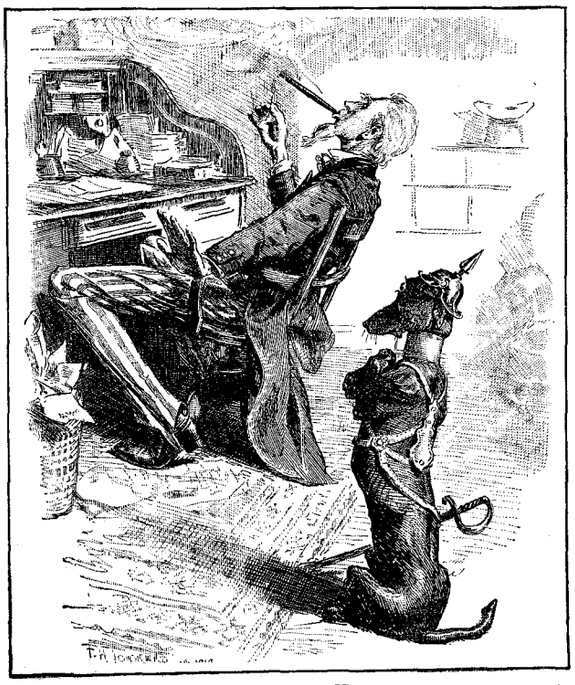
GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

IT IS TRUE that German trade is almost paralyzed at present, but German writers are predicting that when the war is over the onward march of their commercial progress will be resumed and England will find the same competition driving her products out of the world's market. A writer in the Berlin *Zukunft* discusses this question in an optimistic article, basing his conclusions on figures that appear in the London *Economist*, the great financial organ of the British metropolis. While the German writer anticipates great changes in the money market as the results of the present struggle, he speaks very hopefully about the results as far as they relate to Germany. England is not the whole financial and mercantile world, he says, and the war will not last forever. South America and the Far East will continue to be the markets of Europe, and on these markets Germany has had a predominant control. He speaks very slightingly of England's attempted exclusion of German goods, and says that the people of the British Isles still depend, and will continue to depend, upon the supplies from German sugar-refineries. Moreover:

"Since the new American tariff came into operation, there has been a tendency to import German textiles. This is a source of wealth for the Fatherland which can not be overestimated. It is often asked why England can not meet us on this ground, but the English manufacturers have frequently stated that they find the high wages demanded by English operatives have hindered them in competing with Germany. The Americans have long ago given up any attempt to compete with our country in this field, from which Great Britain is being driven by our commercial activities."

This writer goes on to say that the English Government has altogether mistaken the situation and has done nothing to foster its own local industries. It is often said that England has been dilatory both in the prosecution of her wars and the promotion of her commercial interests. The opportunity which the European conflict has afforded of enlarged commercial and transporting interests for England, this writer thinks, has been missed in that country, and Germany will be quick to take advantage of it. Germany has been a large supplier and exporter of goods to America, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and England will be too busy during the war to win back these markets. The Briton has dropt back too far in the commercial race, we are assured, to regain his old position of supremacy:

"What England at one time depended on as her commercial heritage, Germany will soon take possession of. England is not now taking up anything like a commercial struggle for the mastery, but has sunk into slothful torpor. The German industry and the Germans' trade as exporters have no longer any need to appeal to the importing nations of the earth. Of course, it necessarily must, to a large extent, be checked and hindered, but when the war is over the peaceful competition which will result will affect a great State like ours to a degree which will make the country still more broadly spread her productions over the world. Doubtless, competition will mean that those who make the best goods will find the best and most numerous customers. Even if England refuses to deal with us in trade, the consequence will be that Germany must struggle with redoubled energy to wrest from her rivals a commerce in which she has hitherto been so brilliant and successful. On the other hand, England would merely be injuring her own country if she put a tariff on goods imported from Germany. At present German sugar is imported by England to an amount which in 1913 reached $50,000,000. It will not be very easy for England, after the present war is ended, to destroy so large a supplier of necessary food as this is. Our adversaries and those who are envious of us can, of course, for a short time blind the public eye to their best interests, but in the long run we shall find that the war has done no injury to our export business because our rival will be compelled to purchase what is needed from the best and cheapest market, which will be found in Germany. Germany can count without fear on the coming of any foreign competition as the consequences of this fatal war, and, in any case, the commercial fortune of our country will never depend merely upon the favor of England."



NOTHING DOING.

IMPERIAL DACHSHUND—"Here I've been sitting up and doing tricks for the best part of seven weeks, and you take no more notice of me than if—"

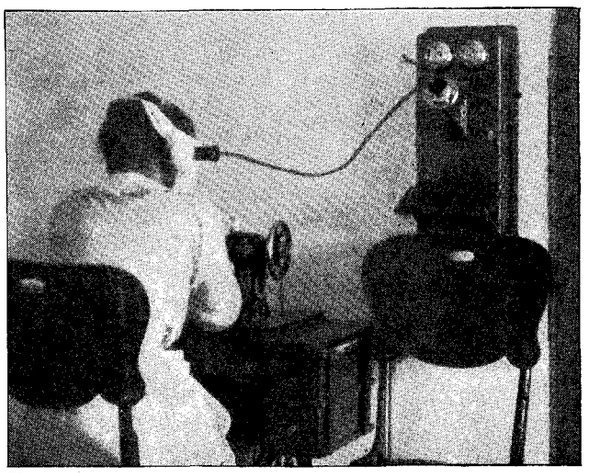
UNCLE SAM—"Cut it out!" —*Punch* (London).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TO STOP TELEPHONE-EAVESDROPPING

LISTENING to what the neighbors say over the party wire will no longer be a popular amusement when the device recently invented by A. G. Howard, of Nebraska, is attached to telephone-instruments generally. Mr. Howard's invention, we are informed by Frank G. Moorhead, in an article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, October), sounds a warning when a third party breaks in on the wire, and also identifies the culprit to both the legitimate users of the telephone. As there are about nine million party-line telephones in the United States, the device seems destined to affect a great many people and to check a firmly established custom. Mr. Moorhead says that the accompanying reproduction of a photograph showing a farmer's wife at work at her sewing-machine, with the receiver of the telephone firmly bound to her ear, is *bona fide* and no fake. The good woman's object, of course, is not to miss a single word of the conversation of her neighbors throughout the entire day! He goes on to explain:



Illustrations used by the courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

NOT MISSING ANYTHING.

This woman lost not a word of her neighbors' conversation, tho she did have to spend the day at her sewing-machine.

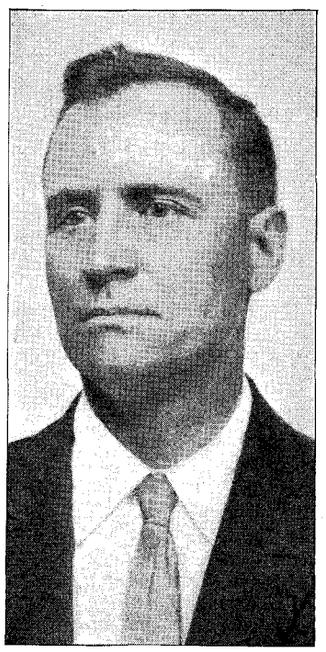
"Howard's device has been tried out on a number of party lines and has proved practical. It is the result of eleven years' experimentation.

"'One of the questions most frequently asked of me by new subscribers,' says Howard, who himself is in the telephone business, 'is this: "Does every one on the line have an opportunity to hear what I say when I am talking to another party?" I am forced to acknowledge that such is the case. One farmer's wife asked me that question eleven years ago. When I replied, she asked if there was not in existence a telephone that would give private service on a party line. When I told her that I had never heard of such an instrument, she said some bright telephone man had better get busy and invent one; it would make his fortune. I took the tip, got busy, and believe I have solved the problem.'

"Mr. Howard's device can be readily attached to any telephone. The user operates his telephone in the old manner, except that he turns a little switch just as soon as he begins to talk. This switch starts a mechanism which is timed by a small clock. An indicator points out the time the conversation continues and the telephone connection is automatically cut off at the end of four minutes. If, during the conversation, some other subscriber on the line picks up his receiver, the removal of the instrument from the hook produces a musical sound which not only notifies the users, but identifies the one who is listening.

"The identifying sound is produced by means of a disk carrying toothed projections on its extremity, which come in contact with a pair of key-note tongues. These tongues produce the musical signal, which is of a high or a low note, to represent the long or the short ring used to call the different subscribers on the party line. Inasmuch as most party lines have from four to twenty users, there are the corresponding number of different signals or musical sounds by means of which the location of the receiver just removed is learned.

"The device thus has the twofold effect of measuring the length of a conversation and identifying the eavesdropper. The inventor believes that cutting down unnecessary conversations, by automatically shutting off the connection at the end of four minutes, will effect a saving of 50 per cent. or more on batteries and that it will eventually result in reduced telephone rates."

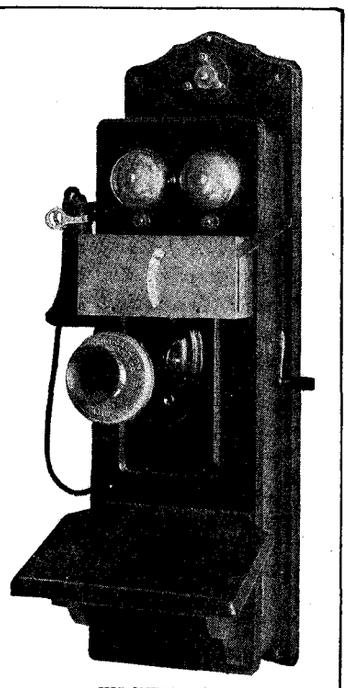


A. G. HOWARD,

The man who would end such eavesdropping.

Such are the benefits which the inventor of the new device expects to confer upon the talking world. But not everybody is to be made happier. In fact, Mr. Moorhead thinks it is

"Very doubtful if most country subscribers will take kindly to the device which will cut off some of their keenest pleasures, for there is no doubt that many farmers' wives meet and talk in company on the rural lines in a way which should be regarded as perfectly legitimate. At such times a frantic call for a doctor is always regarded, and under ordinary circumstances there is very little business need of the telephone at the hours when it is used for neighborly talk. But business methods are moving into the country along with scientific improvements."



HIS INVENTION,

Which will make party-line conversations private.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COST OF THE HUMAN MOTOR

AN IMPORTANT feature of the modern "efficiency systems" is the careful balance of cost of yield. Eminent physiologists, including notably the distinguished German scientist, Fischer, have been studying the "human motor" from this standpoint. Most people, according to *L'Illustration* (Paris, July 25), still have vague ideas of the mechanical value of the human machine in units of work as compared with cost of production. We read:

"According to the experiments of physiologists, particularly those of Fischer, the latent energy in the food required by an adult man in twenty-four hours is from 3,000 to 3,600 calories. A notable part of this is utilized in the interior of the body to determine animal activity and produce its permanent manifestations, respiration, digestion, circulation of the blood, elimination, etc.

"The excess of the remaining energy is applied to the production of mechanical effects. Thus, muscular labor of average intensity for the eight hours of a working day is the equivalent of about 20,000 foot-pounds of work, or 300 calories, a trifle less than one-half of a horse-power per hour.

"Under such conditions, and assuming this yield, whose exactitude may be taken as certain, we can calculate the cost of 100 horse-power per hour with regard to the particular form of motor employed."

An interesting comparative table, based on these calculations, is given as follows:

250 men at 60 cents per day	$150.00
10 horses (all expenses covered)	12.00
1 steam-engine	1.20
1 gas-engine	.87½

"These four figures establish indisputably that human motor-power is more than a hundred times as costly as that produced by steam. This is a very strong argument in favor of the modern industrial thesis of intensive machinery.

"The man-motor is an economic heresy. He is bound to give place to the machine of which the workman is merely the directing intelligence. From this point of view, physiology furnishes a peremptory demonstration of the favorite doctrines of scientific socialism."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

SPINAL CURVATURE IN BABIES

THE APPALLING FREQUENCY of spinal curvature among infants and school children has been investigated by a number of physiologists, who find that it is often caused by the manner in which the child is carried by the mother or nurse, who supports it on the left arm while the right hand holds it prest firmly against her own body. According to an article in *La Revue* (Paris), this position, when too frequently and continuously maintained during the day, often results in a compression of the tender young bones of the pelvis and upper thigh which is sufficient to cause a deviation in the vertebral column. This condition is found most often in girls, and it becomes most visible in the early teens. We read further:

"Dr. Engelmann, of Vienna, who has made a long series of observations on this subject based on autopsies, has found that this scoliosis is ordinarily shown more on the left side than on the right. It may be very serious when the child's skeleton is frail or it is predisposed to rickets.

"Statistics established with meticulous care by such well-known physiologists as Schroder, Waithe, and Combe attest that among 2,314 pupils in the primary schools who were carefully examined, 91.4 per cent. presented deformations of the dorsal spine with incurvation to the left."

It is stated also that L. Muller found that 68 per cent. of the victims of scoliosis inclined the head on this side. According to Dr. Engelmann this affection is entirely due to the vicious method of holding the new-born infant. Hence he urges exceedingly great care in this matter, which is the more important as a long-established scoliosis is almost irremediable, the usual remedies of orthopedic corsets, massage, plaster jackets, etc., being not very effective in cases which have become chronic.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

TO STOP GUN-DEAFNESS

WOULD you rather lose your hand or your hearing? Probably most persons would prefer the former. Now the enemy's artillery may deprive you of your hand, while your own may make you deaf; hence the conclusion that under certain circumstances one's own guns may be more dangerous than the enemy's. A writer in *The Medical Record*, quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 26), calls deafness from the concussion of a gun "one of the minor accidents of war"; yet he confesses that it can not be ignored. One discharge of a single piece of artillery may put in jeopardy the hearing of a large number of soldiers. In the course of a prolonged "artillery duel," it would seem a marvel that any one's ears remain intact. Protective devices are imperatively necessary. Says the writer mentioned above:

"The aural injuries to which the soldier is exposed are no different from those of the boiler-maker, of the structural iron-worker, of the sportsman, and of those who are exposed to the shriek of the railway whistle when a train is passing through a tunnel or covered station. Jobson Horne, in *The Lancet*, August 15, 1914, points out that the report of a piece of artillery, the concussion of an explosion, or the firing of a cannon close to the ear may exert its injurious effects upon the nerve-terminals of the ear, may cause rupture of the drum-membrane, and may even result in irremediable deafness. During the Russo-Japanese War, among the 1,791 men who were wounded in the naval engagements there were 116 cases of concussion of the labyrinth and rupture and congestion of the tympanic membrane, which cases represented 7 per cent. of the wounded who survived. The injuries to the drum and to the nerve-endings are due to the sudden condensation or rarefaction of the air in the external auditory meatus. As a rule one ear is more affected than the other. Politzer states that with the improvements in modern artillery ruptures of the drum-membrane are now scarcely ever met with. This is attributed to the introduction of breech-loaders, and also to the fact that the serving party withdraws to a distance of about twelve paces, with the exception of one man who attends to the firing, but who also stands at a considerable distance.

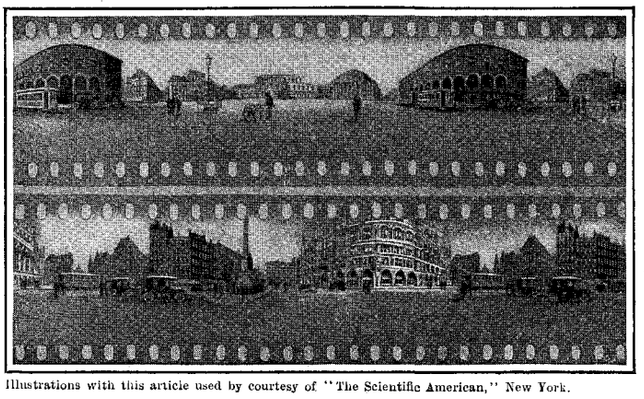
"In naval warfare, however, the gunners can not be protected in this manner. Experience has taught the gunner that by keeping the mouth open so as to equalize the air-pressure on each side of the drum-membrane the unpleasant consequences of concussion may be diminished. The toothpick that is chewed by naval officers while serving the guns partly fulfils this requirement, altho a piece of rubber rolled between the teeth would be still better as a means of keeping the mouth partly open.

"The Japanese naval surgeons distributed pledgets of absorbent cotton to the entire crew with the instruction that the ears be plugged up during the firing of guns. In spite of this measure, possibly on account of its careless application in individual cases, many instances of deafness resulted. In 1911 the British Admiralty advised the use of an aural plug consisting of a mixture of plasticine and cotton-wool. Jobson Horne believes that an efficient aural plug should be close-fitting and impervious, and, while reducing the intensity of sound, should not prevent hearing; it should be easy to insert and easy to remove intact; it should be non-irritating; it should be inexpensive so that the same plug may not be used repeatedly; and, above all, it must be as nearly antiseptic as possible. Cotton-wool when inserted sufficiently tightly is not easily removed intact and does not long remain sterile when handled by men engaged in gun-firing. The ear-plugs made of vulcanite rubber or celluloid can not be supplied to fit exactly the channel of the ear. They must be made of a substance that retains its shape without hardening or softening and remains ever plastic. A substance having the consistency of jeweler's wax may be produced and may be made to fulfil all the requirements of effectively plugging the ears and at the same time of preventing infection."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PANORAMIC MOVIES

THE NEXT THING that is to be offered for the delectation of the insatiable dime-theatergoer appears to be a combination of the old-fashioned panorama and the moving picture. A so-called "kinetorama," intended to supply the evident need for a machine of this sort, was put on the market fifteen years ago by a French inventor, but he used a battery of cinematographs working all at once—too complex a device to succeed. Dr. Hans Goetz, of Munich, Bavaria, has now devised a suitable modification of the ordinary moving-picture camera which does the business—so we are told by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 12). This camera rotates about a vertical axis like an ordinary panorama camera, while at the same time the strip of film on which the moving picture is imprest is passing in front of the slit. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

SECTIONS FROM A PANORAMIC FILM.

"The accompanying diagram is a top plan view of such an apparatus: *a* is the vertical axis around which the camera, *b*, rotates. The objective, *c*, comprises an adjustable slot, *d*, below which a film, *e*, is arranged to pass under the action of a gearing controlled by the axis, while unwinding from drum *f* on drum *g*.

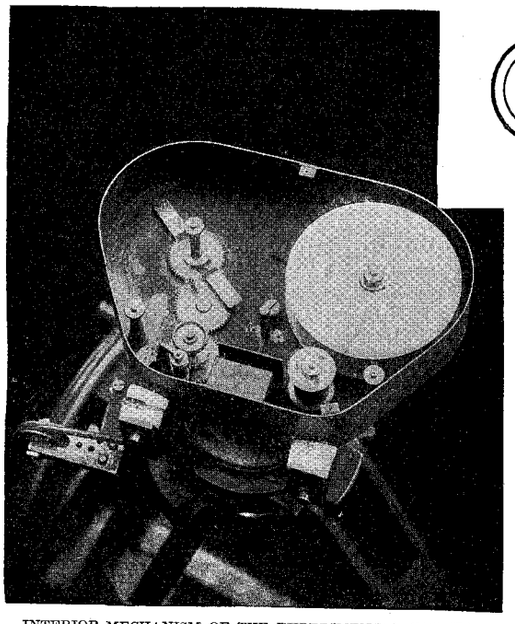
"When this apparatus is made to rotate once round its vertical axis, the whole panorama is reproduced photographically, or, as it were, unwound on the film. However, it suffices to provide for a continuous rotation at a speed corresponding with the normal rate of moving-picture projection (that is, about fifteen revolutions per second), in order to produce a most unexpected conversion, and to transform the camera into an ideal panorama cinematograph. The pictures thus obtained, at first sight, do not seem to have anything in common with moving-picture films, and are nothing but a panorama continually unwound, comparable to a wall-paper border. However, on examining the panorama more closely, the pictures are seen to differ from one another, any moving objects occupying more or less different positions, as on the sections of an ordinary cinematograph film. In fact, the only distinctive feature of the panorama film is the substitution of a single, continuous picture for an intermittent succession of film sections.

"This picture has to be projected on the walls of a large circular hall, so as to cover simultaneously the whole of its circumference. In an ordinary cinematograph, films are, of course, projected by an intermittently operating mechanism, each section being successively illuminated, projected, and advanced in one-sixteenth of a second. The projection of moving-picture panorama films is by no means more difficult, provided the camera described be supplemented by some illuminating means.

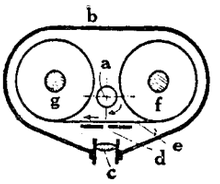
"In order to facilitate the understanding of the underlying principle, let the film be supposed to be lighted intensely by a lamp arranged close behind it, above the axis of rotation, *a*, thus converting the camera into a lantern projecting on the screen a narrow picture, in accordance with the width of the slot, *d*.

"Suppose the apparatus, installed in a circular hall with white walls, to be set rotating slowly: Narrow pictures, corresponding with each point of the original scene, will appear successively at the various parts of the circumference. If a tree was standing on one side of the scenery, in taking the cinematograph record, and a house on the other side, the tree will be projected in succession on opposite sides of the hall. Owing, however, to the persistence of visual impressions, the human eye will perceive simultaneously successive parts of the picture, provided the apparatus be turned round at a sufficient speed. In fact, the narrow bands composing the projection will melt into a single continuous picture covering the whole circumference of the hall like a real panorama. A similar principle has been embodied in the 'photorama' designed by the Lumière Brothers, where rotating objectives were arranged to project a photograph wound on a glass drum.

"In actual practise, it is, of course, impracticable to arrange

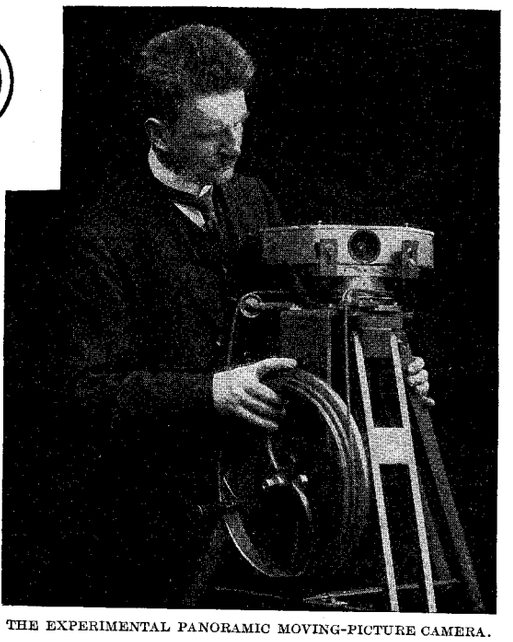


INTERIOR MECHANISM OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CAMERA.



TOP PLAN VIEW,

Showing the axis, *a*, around which the camera, *b*, rotates, the objective, *c*, with an adjustable slot, *d*, and a film, *e*, unwinding from drum *f* on drum *g*.



THE EXPERIMENTAL PANORAMIC MOVING-PICTURE CAMERA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the lamp immediately behind the film. A powerful search-light is therefore installed outside of the apparatus, the light of which is thrown by mirrors through the hollow axis of rotation.

"The astonishing result obtained by Dr. Goetz's apparatus may be described as follows: The Lumière 'photorama' at each rotation projects an always identical picture, the picture passing before the slot of this apparatus is seen to vary continually, each turn bringing a new phase of the original motion into view. In fact, the projection thus obtained is a real moving-picture panorama, performing its natural movements, where houses and other immovable objects, of course, remain in position, the same as on an ordinary cinematograph film. The apparatus, it is true, requires an intense illumination; since, however, the insertion of a glass trough containing an acidulated 1 per cent. solution of copper sulfite eliminates heat effects to 96 per cent. nearly, this does not entail any danger.

"Moving-picture panoramas literally place the spectator in the midst of a given event or scenery. He sees himself transferred to the center of traffic in a city where vehicles and pedestrians converge from all sides, to aerodromes, where air-ships and aeroplanes unceasingly perform their maneuvers, to horse-, bicycle-, and automobile-races, football matches and other sporting events, processions, popular festivals, expositions, etc. He is afforded an opportunity of watching from the 'Officers' Hill' the strategic operations of armies, and from the conning-tower of a battle-ship the maneuvers of a fleet. He is able, in the moving-picture theater, to fancy himself aboard a steamer or in an open carriage, traversing the most fascinating scenery.

"Panorama films may as well be cut into sections and projected intermittently on a plain screen, like ordinary cinematograph pictures."

FOR INTERNATIONAL QUARANTINE

A PLAN for a Pan-American quarantine to take the place of the present control by individual nations, which is declared to be costly, disorderly, and unnecessarily severe, is put forward editorially by *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago and St. Louis, August). In its September issue this paper further announces its intention of pushing the matter and stimulating its discussion so that the next Pan-American Sanitary Convention, in Montevideo next December, may formulate a plan for a constructive quarantine that can be enforced—not for repressive segregation, but to the end that there shall be absolute confidence in the methods employed, which will permit uninterrupted intercourse. Quarantine, the writer points out, is to prevent the spread of disease, but the idea that this may best be done by absolute restriction is declared to be antiquated and false. He says:

"In the days before we knew the cause, course, and pathology of the communicable diseases, the best quarantine officer of any country or port was he who could raise and maintain the highest, strongest, and most formidably 'hog-high' barrier against intercourse of any kind with an afflicted, helpless, and needy neighboring State or port. That time, thanks to our present-day scientific knowledge, as well as our humanitarianism and common sense, has gone by, and we know now that scientific quarantine contemplates the largest possible measure of uninterrupted intercourse, the freest possible interchange of commodities, the greatest measure of helpfulness to the afflicted people, and at the same time the employment of the most highly developed methods of prevention of the spread of the disease.

"Unfortunately, we have not been cured of our habit of panic in the face of a danger. . . . In the case of an epidemic this habit of panic takes the form of a declaration of quarantine long before it is definitely determined that such a course is necessary. . . . . .

"Is it generally known that a declaration of quarantine against a South- or Central-American port very often means financial ruin of the country dependent on it? And is it generally known that very many of these quarantines are false alarms, and that the dreaded disease was not present at all, or, if present, was also present in quite as aggravated form in the ports which cut off communication? And is it generally appreciated that a little intelligent cooperation with the afflicted people would have stamped out the trouble in its incipiency, before it got to be a menace? A case in point: three cases of plague developed in New Orleans within the month; the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service was on the ground and at work before the public knew about the cases. If those cases had occurred in a Venezuelan port, quarantine regulations would have closed the door of every other port in the world against the already afflicted people, and it would take years for them to recover, altho not another case of the disease were to develop.

"Then, why not go about this quarantine business in an orderly fashion, and as tho all the people in this hemisphere were indeed fellow human beings entitled to thoughtful consideration—one of another?

"How would it do to create by governmental initiative an international quarantine commission, with a representative from each independent State, nation, and island? This commission would operate something like our own Interstate Commerce Commission; it would have an expert in diagnosis of the quarantinable diseases in every port on the American continent. A school would be maintained for the training of these experts, or arrangements would be made for that purpose with existing schools. No expert would be qualified for appointment except after a thorough examination. Under such a scheme each port or country participating would send, say, two men from each port to be examined, and, if not qualified, to be trained—trained not only in diagnosis and treatment of these special diseases, but schooled in the prescribed methods of procedure in case of an outbreak. It would take perhaps a year or two to create a chain of experts competent to handle any situation. The commission would have its permanent headquarters at some central or desirable point, and the moment its expert reported by wire the presence of an outbreak, or threat of an outbreak, anywhere, it would take charge of the situation, direct a comprehensive program, and send proper help if necessary.

"In such a system every country would want to participate, because failure to do so would render it liable to the infliction of the outrageous quarantine regulations that now operate against all.

"Costly? Certainly, but not 1 per cent. as costly as the present financially ruinous and humanly ruthless system."

In its September issue the same journal calls attention to the fact that existing agreements between the countries of North and South America do not provide for such uniformity of quarantine, as many persons apparently think. The sanitary convention of 1905 formulated excellent rules, but they are advisory only, and the governments that adopted them, while agreeing on their desirability, have never put them into effect.

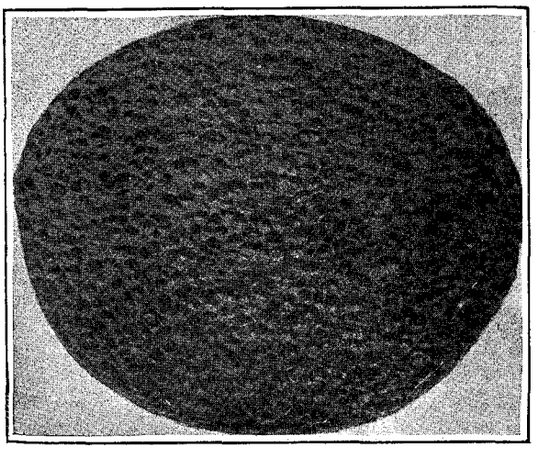
SUPERIORITY OF ELECTRIC PULL—The following note is *Railway and Locomotive Engineering's* answer to a correspondent who wants to know why an electric locomotive will draw a heavier train than one operated by steam. The correspondent, employed on a road that uses electric motors for certain work, holds that power applied to the draw-bar ought to produce the same effect, be it originated by steam or electricity. He adds that the subject has been discust frequently by the engine-men and that an impression prevails that some electric condition of the rails and wheels causes the difference, but he does not believe it. Says the railroad authority:

"There is no doubt that the difference in tractive power exists, but it comes about in this way: The rotative power applied to the wheels of an electric locomotive or motor is constant, whereas the power of the steam-locomotive is intermittent. To make the difference plain we will suppose that the steam-locomotive has a single cylinder and the power required to draw the train is 700 pounds. The force exerted by the pistons would be 0 when the crank was on the dead center and 1,100 pounds at the maximum, so that while the electric motor doing the same work would exert only 700 pounds toward turning the wheels, the steam-locomotive, with one cylinder, would at times exert a force of 1,100 pounds. It is true that steam-locomotives are not worked by one cylinder, and at first sight it would seem that that makes a vast difference, and that with two cylinders the impulse to turn the wheels is almost constant; but even assuming the steam-pressure to be constant, there is a vast difference in turning effort between the time that the pistons are nearest to the dead center and when they are nearest to the middle of their stroke with the cranks at the points of their maximum power."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RUBBER FOAM: A GASEOUS SOLID

WHILE THE INVENTION of a solid with some of the properties of a gas is an interesting laboratory experiment, it is not impossible that a product of this kind might prove useful and even valuable. For one thing it would appear to solve the problem of a non-puncturable automobile tire. Such a substance, we are told by Paul James, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 19), is "rubber foam," a much modified form of the product known as "rubber sponge"—now fairly familiar to all—at least, all who bathe. Speaking of the use of this substance in tires, Mr. James reminds us that while all the other parts of automobiles have been brought so nearly to perfection that it is possible to travel thousands of miles without making repairs, the tires still constitute sources of delay and accident. He says:



RUBBER FOAM AS IT APPEARS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

"None of the many spring devices proposed as substitutes for pneumatic tires has given good results in practise. A good pneumatic tire should be both flexible and elastic. India-rubber is flexible enough, but it is not sufficiently elastic.

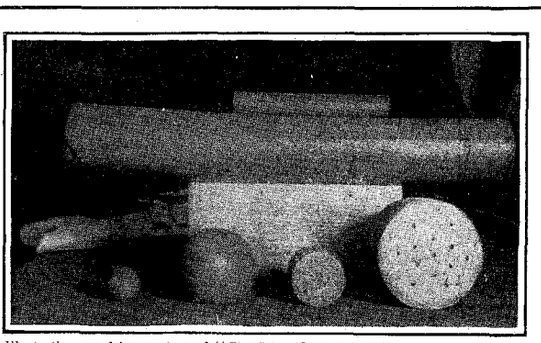
"The solution of the problem appears to be furnished by a new material of remarkable properties, which is produced by an ingenious process in Paris. This product consists essentially of india-rubber containing multitudinous minute bubbles of gas, distributed throughout its mass. The material resembles a rubber sponge in which the cavities are separate and do not communicate with each other. Hence it has received the name '*caoutchouc mousse*,' or rubber foam.

"The process of manufacture is based on the increase of solubility of gases with increase of pressure. Rubber in the pasty stage of vulcanization is inclosed in a steel tube with nitrogen at a pressure of 3,000 to 4,000 atmospheres. The comprest gas dissolves in the semiliquid rubber, which, when the tube is opened, expands to four or five times its former volume and solidifies, imprisoning in its mass myriads of little gas-bubbles.

"The material, in fact, combines the properties of its two ingredients. It is as flexible as rubber and as compressible as a gas, so that it may be employed, in the form of a solid ring, in the place of the air-tube of an automobile or bicycle tire. A tire so constructed is non-collapsible, for a puncture affects only a few of the innumerable gas-bubbles.

"Another valuable property of rubber foam is its lightness. Its density varies from 0.4 to 0.17, according to the quantity of gas forced into it. Hence, it is an excellent material for life-preservers and small folding life-rafts. It is also a very suitable filling for cushions and chair-seats, and especially for horse-collars, as it is light, imputrescible, and does not scratch or gall the skin if the cover is broken. It is also used in shoe-soles, tennis-balls, etc.

"Rubber foam possesses still another valuable property. It is the best heat-insulator known, and about twice as efficient as its nearest competitor. It has already proved its excellence as a lining for ice-boxes and refrigerating apparatus. Ordinary glass bottles, covered with a layer of rubber foam, keep liquids hot or cold."



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

RUBBER EXPANDED INTO FOAM OR SPONGE.

By the infusion of gas under pressure the rubber is expanded to four or five times its original size.

GUM AS A WAR RATION

THAT the habit of chewing gum has spread widely in Europe during the last five years, and is especially in favor among soldiers, is reported by the author of an article entitled "The Story of Chewing Gum," printed in *The Housewives' League Magazine* (New York). The writer says that until the introduction of chicle, now almost universally used for chewing, gum was monopolized chiefly by children. The extension of the habit to adults is credited to a Cleveland druggist, who was the first to add pepsin to the concoction. Medicated gums, however, we are told, are usually not medicated at all, or not sufficiently "to do any harm," or any good. To quote the article:

"Gum-chewing is admitted to be a habit of American origin, and is attributed generally to American nervousness; but there is another and quite rational reason for its use. Spanish explorers reported that they found the Indians five hundred years ago using the gum of the sapodillo to relieve exhaustion and quench thirst. The Indians probably did not chew the gum, as their descendants to-day do not chew it. They only hold it in the mouth, which has the effect of provoking a flow of saliva and thus keeping the throat moist in the absence of water. It is for a similar reason, doubtless, that cyclists and baseball-players chew gum and soldiers on the march find solace in it.

"Originating in America, the habit of chewing gum long ago passed the national boundaries, and during the last five years it has spread enormously in foreign countries. Tons of chewing-gum are now used in England, Australia, Cape Town, and Germany, while in Greece it is said to be dispensed as a regular ration to the army.

"Its introduction into the Balkans was a result of the recent war. The Greeks who returned from America to fight for their native land carried chewing-gum with them, and found it such a comfort amid the hardships of warfare that other soldiers asked for it. No chewing-gum could be had in Greece. The Queen cabled to a Greek newspaper in New York asking that a shipment of it be forwarded to the troops. Mystified by the order, the editor of the paper cabled back for explanation. The order was confirmed, and a consignment of chewing-gum was promptly forwarded with the compliments of an American firm. In due time the donors received from the Hon. Angelica Contostavlon, lady in waiting to Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Greece, the following note:

"'DEAR SIRS:

"'Her Majesty the Queen desires to convey to you her sincerest thanks for your most generous donation of chewing-gum for the use of our army. Her Majesty fully appreciates your promptitude to offer such a liberal quantity of an article so useful to our soldiers in the field.

"'Believe me,

"'Sincerely yours,

"'ANGELICA CONTOSTAVLON.'

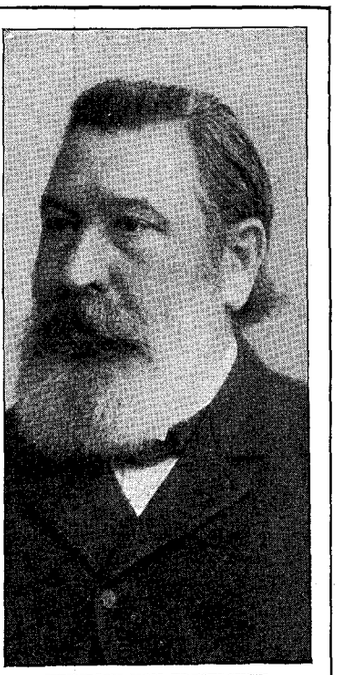
"Since this occurrence it appears that the Greek Army has never been without chewing-gum. Who shall say how much this humble confection had to do with the fall of the Turks?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE INSPIRER OF PAN-GERMANISM

GERMANY has always presented a close association between ideas and action, says a writer in the London *Nation*, in pointing out how the invasion of Belgium and France is completely forecast in Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War." This book has become tolerably familiar, since August of this year at least. Our readers had a digest of it in our issue of May 4, 1912. While this book, which Mr. William Archer calls "an engaging little treatise," is, as he says, "now in everybody's hands, except, apparently, in those of the German theologians, who seek to make England responsible for the war," little is probably known of the name which occurs more frequently than any other in Bernhardi's treatise—Heinrich von Treitschke. This professor of modern history at the University of Berlin, who died only a few years ago, was curiously more Slavic in blood than Germanic, yet he was Germany's foremost apostle of world-empire, and is now called "the chief inspirer, on the spiritual side, of Germany's present mood." Of course, Germany disclaims that she is embarked on a war of aggression and declares that she is fighting defensively to stem the tide of Russian barbarism. Von Treitschke it is, says Mr. Archer in the London *Chronicle*, who "has provided militarism with a pseudophilosophy, and enabled it to drape its naked aggressiveness in phrases about the mission of German culture." He has, we are told, "extracted from history the doctrine that the lust for power is a virtue and its gratification a duty—for Germany." Mr. Archer's estimate of him is, of course, distinctly British, and hence scarcely sympathetic:



HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE.

For many years Germany's most popular university lecturer and England's most inveterate enemy.

"Treitschke was eminently typical of the Germany of to-day, inasmuch as he was spiritually a product of Sadowa and Sedan. He was thirty-two when Sadowa, to use the words of the French critic, Guilland, 'performed the prodigy of converting him from a liberal monarchist to an authoritarian Cæsarist.' Up to that point his views had been comparatively human. He had been inclined to rationalism in religion, and had not yet become a devotee of the tribal God who smiles upon all carnage that is commanded by the pious House of Hohenzollern. He had not yet developed to the full, at any rate, that bitter hatred of England which breathes from his later writings.

"But the years 1866-70 wrought a sinister change in his spirit. They left him, as they left the German nation, *siegestruknen*—drunk with victory. He came to think of ruthless, aggressive war as the noblest of national functions, and the instrument by which Germany was predestined to impose her incomparable culture upon a temporarily recalcitrant but ultimately grateful world. This is no caricature of his doctrine. He clothes its wickedness in all sorts of fine phrases, and would have us understand that, for all non-German peoples, to be ruined by Germany is the first step to moral and intellectual regeneration."

Mr. Archer's tone is obviously not one of a calm neutral, but he bolsters his view by a quotation from Professor Guilland, who sets forth Treitschke's view of the English. The words were written in 1900, "before the Entente Cordiale was dreamed of, and at the time when Frenchmen were not themselves disposed to regard the British with a very favorable eye." Professor Guilland wrote:

"We see clearly that, for Treitschke, the great crime of this Coburg [Prince Albert] was to have become an Englishman. A double-dyed Prussian, our historian was one of the heads of that group sufficiently numerous in Germany, which sees in the Briton the national enemy. He detested the English. While he recognized certain qualities, even in the French, . . . in the English he could see none at all. For him the Englishman was 'a Baconian, a low utilitarian, a narrow and selfish islander, a hypocrite, who, with the Bible in one hand and an opium-pipe in the other, diffuses throughout the universe the benefits of civilization.'

"This hatred of the English people . . . Treitschke displays without stint throughout his history. As soon as an Englishman appears, he ridicules or denounces him. He makes an exception only for Carlyle, 'the only Englishman,' he says, 'who has thoroughly understood the Germans, and the first foreigner who has risen to the heights of German thought.'

"As for British politics, the Prussian historian sees in them nothing but mercantilism, immorality, and arrogance, pitiless to the weak. . . . Speaking of the Eastern Question, he declares that Europe ought to have seized the opportunity of setting bounds to British ambitions by putting an end to the crushing domination of the British fleets."

This is the view, declares Mr. Archer, that Treitschke's position as "the most popular lecturer in the University of Berlin gave him ample opportunity of inculcating." Fearing that the reader may suspect prejudice on the part of a French interpreter, Mr. Archer lets Treitschke speak for himself in a passage from his paper on "The Beginnings of German Colonial Policy," written after the acquisition of the Cameroons and Angra Pequeña:

"If our Empire ventures resolutely forth upon the path of an independent colonial policy, it must inevitably face a conflict of interests with England. . . . How long has Germany, in all seriousness, believed that this island people, indubitably the most selfish of all the nations of Europe, was a magnanimous champion of the freedom of all nations? Now at last our eyes begin to open, and we realize, what clear political thinkers have never doubted, that English statecraft, since the days of William III., has never been anything else than a wonderfully astute and wonderfully unscrupulous commercial policy. The astonishing successes of this policy have been bought at a high price. In the first place, by a long array of crimes and horrors. A still heavier price lies in the fact that her transatlantic successes have cost England her position as a European Great Power; in the transactions of the Continent her voice has no longer any weight."

Treitschke, it seems, also paid his respects to us in words that Mr. Archer quotes with the observation: "If America fancies that she is exempt from the Teutonic scorn that falls so crushingly on France and England, let her note such a passage as this":

"To civilization at large, the Anglicizing of the German-Americans means a heavy loss. . . . Among Germans there can no longer be any question that the civilization of mankind

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Gesittung der Menschheit*) suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

In a recent number of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Norman Hapgood gives a vivacious characterization of the man who has been called Germany's stormy petrel:

"He was an odd little man, with a voice so bad it could hardly be understood in college lecture-rooms. As a youth he had a natural tendency toward learning, but a natural tendency also toward using his facts to prove what he liked to believe. After Bismarck's first great exhibition of masterly wickedness, when he tore Schleswig-Holstein away from Denmark, the youthful Von Treitschke lost whatever liberalism he had and became excited over the possibilities of war, compulsion, and aristocracy. He did not go geographically crazy, like the Pan-Germanists, but stuck to Bismarck's principles, emphasizing, however, the warlike and chauvinistic side of them, and doing it with such brilliancy that he most of all made intellectual Germany drunk with the idea of her so-called destiny. He taught her that all history led up to the leadership of the Teuton. Little of his work has been translated. The style is full of color and movement, brilliant, and thought-abounding; nervous, energetic feeling swings the reader along; vast learning is wholly digested and bent to the author's purpose. Germans quote him as no historian is quoted by the English or the French. In interpreting history, he is their Bible. Their political thinkers never tire of him. The true historian Ranke protested against the appointment of Von Treitschke to the University of Berlin, on the ground that he was no historian at all, but a polemical writer. Whatever made against militarism he derided. It was characteristic of his philosophy, for example, that he attacked the decay of dueling. He deplored the advance of women, being Kaiser Wilhelm's precursor in wishing them to remain limited to kitchen, church, and children. . . . . .

"He belittled England's services in developing constitutional government. He started the studied hate of her which has gone so far that the crazy Pan-Germanists, altho they count on political influence in almost the whole world, including our own hemisphere, look upon England, Germanic as she is, as merely something to be crusht. Says Von Treitschke: 'Shall the glorious many-sidedness of the world's history, which once began with the rule of the monosyllabic Chinaman, after running its joyless course, end with the reign of the monosyllabic Briton?'

"Von Treitschke first popularized the idea that British naval supremacy must be destroyed. In 1884 he said: 'We have reckoned with France, Austria, and Russia; the reckoning with England has still to come; it will be the longest and the most difficult.' . . . . .

"Von Treitschke sat in the Reichstag and supported legislation to suppress the Socialists, Poles, and Catholics. In every branch of politics he taught the gospel of crushing. Of course he was religious. . . . Bismarck, altho he was the wisest of them, and altho he knew the limits of the doctrine he used so ably, declared that if he did not believe in God, he would favor a republic! Von Treitschke said: 'I have gratefully seen the work of Providence in the fortunes of my country, as well as my own house, and I feel more keenly than heretofore the need of bowing humbly before God.'"

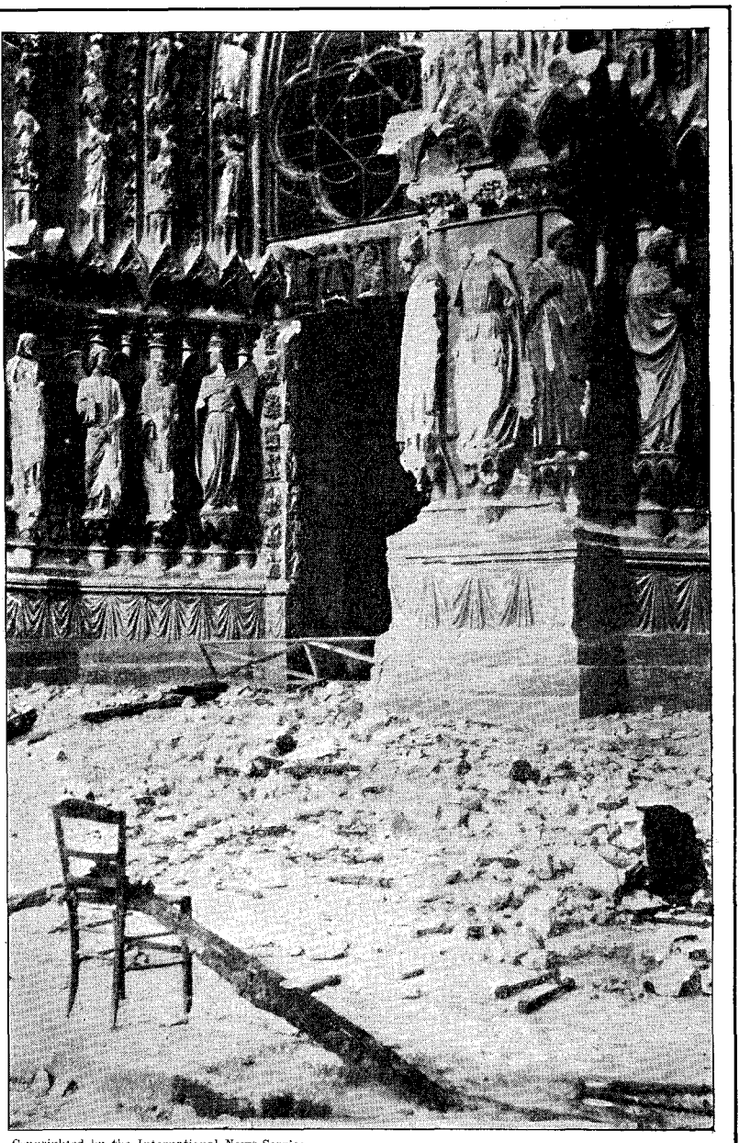
The Boston *Herald* finishes off a survey of the Berlin historian in these words:

"Treitschke died in 1896, looking forward with confidence to the day when, as Geibel sang, the world would find healing at the touch of the German character. He looked forward to this day in a pious, prayerful mood, 'God will see to it that war always recurs as a drastic medicine for the human race.' That Treitschke was not spared to be the head of the German press bureau in 1914 is a severe loss to the cause of Pan-Germanism."

THE FORTUNES OF WAR FOR ART

WE ARE STILL a good six or seven weeks from the opening of the art season—that is, the commercial art season, and *The American Art News* (New York) hopes the skies will be somewhat cleared by then. "The worst storm blows itself out the quickest" is the maxim upon which it bases those hopes. It recalls that "the foundations of the fortune of the Duveen firm, one of the greatest of international art dealers, were laid in the days just following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870," and, with a glance at the future that implies the misfortunes of some while it records the opportunities of others, says: "Business is bound to improve, just so sure as there are any sure signs of peace, the auction marts, at any rate, will be lively and the bargain-hunter is always with us." On the other hand, it can not be denied that artists will be pretty hard hit. Still, "art will benefit," says Mr. C. H. Baker, in *The Saturday Review* (London), "if the war be great enough to engrave the mind deeply."

"Art is not a national affair; it is universal; and if we take the widest view we see that it is immaterial whether the great



Copyrighted by the International News Service.

WAR'S HISTORY WRIT IN STONE.

Should the ruin wrought at Reims turn out to be predetermined, says Thomas Hardy, "it will strongly suggest what a disastrous blight upon the glory and nobility of that great nation has been wrought by the writing of Nietzsche, with his followers, Treitschke, Bernhardi, etc."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tidal wave of art to be thrown up by the eruption of our western world be Teuton, Slav, or Anglo-Saxon. Many writers have generalized on the relation of art to political and social environment, and history warrants the deduction that after a period of public stress, exaltation, and emotion, art is manifested in a remarkable release of energy. As this is the most natural thing in the world, it needs some explanation, I suppose.

"Without engaging on a solemn academic discussion as to the nature of art, we may admit that it is merely one vent for the universal human need of expression. Artists are but specialized instruments for one aspect of our general need. It follows that when the shock and friction of national peril, disaster, or triumph have so shaken the soul of a society and so whetted its susceptibility and intelligence that its awakened genius seeks freedom, then naturally every vent is used. Given certain conditions, war and periods of precarious existence have always produced a fine temper of intelligence and a rare susceptibility. But, such is human providence, we always hasten to secure ourselves from the hardening benefits of adversity.

"One of the strangest things in humanity is its apparently imperishable enthusiasm for pure ideals: ideals, that is, untinged by commercial considerations. No matter how 'effete,' how deeply sunk in slothful satisfaction, is this or that society, somewhere or other, at a word, this divine enthusiasm breaks out again. Nearly the whole of Europe is thrilled by an emotion of this kind. Who will wonder that at the end, when the necessary conditions for the practise of the arts reign once more, this emotion will be reflected in music, architecture, and the other branches?"

Neglecting for the purpose of his thesis "the subconscious cause of war," and waiving any effort "to discover whether, after all, there be some still closer and more inevitable relation than cause and effect between the fermenting warlike spirit of a people and the subsequent manifestation of artistic genius," the writer finds it "convenient to regard militant enthusiasm as the cause of artistic outbursts, tho perhaps in a truer view they are an identical wave seen at different points" and wonders "if this giant struggle may not be the inevitable impact needed to bring to a head that vague and chaotic grouping toward a new impression in art with which we have become familiar these last few years." Mr. Baker continues:

"If only the ordeal be terrible enough to recast men's minds we may confidently expect not only a new society and a changed outlook, but also, as a consequence, the universal expression in art of this new mind and vision.

"It is a hundred and twenty years since a situation such as this war may bring faced the art market. From 1790 till after Waterloo, England was importing from Spain and France pictures of the first rank. More than likely as a result of this incomputably ruinous war, many private galleries all over Europe will be broken up. In such an event we should see in the clearest light what an enormous change has come over art collections. Unless Napoleonic piracy were adopted and pictures in national museums treated as spoils of war, the bulk of the treasures in circulation during the wars of a century ago is secure in inviolable galleries. The outstanding pieces of first rank are either across the Atlantic or else so scattered and so rare that nothing approaching the trade in old masters carried on by Bryan and Buchanan will be possible. The turn of modern masters may perhaps come, and of these only the British school of the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, Goya, the Barbizon, and the Impressionists, have the kind of reputation to make sensational sale catalogs.

"One other consideration may occur to us: the danger involved by the concentration of old masters to which I have just alluded. A shell bursting in a museum might at once do more havoc than all Napoleon's campaigns together. Imagine this carried to the lengths described in 'The World Set Free,' and the galleries of Berlin, Paris, Belgium, Italy, Holland, and London finally demolished. For art the effect would be more catastrophic than a similar annihilation of all European libraries would be for literature. Indeed, I should imagine that the destruction of, say, the Michelangelos in Florence and Rome, or the Rembrandts in Holland, Paris, Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg, would mean to art what the complete loss of every work by Beethoven would mean to music. But whereas many musicians could write out the scores of his works from memory, who could give us back Rembrandt or Michelangelo? This, however, I admit, is simply looking for trouble."

UNFULFILLED FEARS FOR MUSIC

MANY of the singers and instrumentalists who are reported as active in the war zone do not intend, it appears, to disappoint us when the concert season comes around. We find that veteran music critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, insinuating that we shall probably have all the musicians from abroad that we want—and perhaps a few over. The opportunity that seemed to offer itself for the native product is rather discounted by this writer. "Certain it is that artists are arriving here on nearly every foreign steamer, and that it has not been said of one whose participation in the next season had been announced that he or she would have to cancel all engagements." Mr. Krehbiel suggests that our hearts have been wrung over reported disasters to musical favorites only for box-office purposes. "Your publicity agent is not averse to twisting even so dreadful a thing as war to his uses." The *Tribune's* critic offers the encouraging news that "we are likely to hear some, perhaps many, artists whom we had not counted upon."

"On the Continent of Europe the artist's occupation is gone, for the time being at least; other fields must be sought, and a plethora instead of a dearth is what may fairly be expected in the country which has always been looked upon as the musician's El Dorado. There has been talk in the music-trade journals about the war opening a great opportunity for native talent, and there is, in truth, something a bit alarming in the prospect of an irruption of young artists from end to end of our country. If there should be such an irruption, it is much to be feared that the woful results which follow a meeting of overweening ambition and unscrupulous management, frequently deplored in the past, will be magnified. It will, therefore, be the course of wisdom for our budding geniuses to wait. They are not likely to hear a cry to supply the demand created by a shortage of imports loud enough to make the public forget that there is scarcely room here for the best that the world affords, and hence none for inferior goods, even tho they be domestic products."

Mr. Krehbiel is thoroughly convinced of our neutrality in music and declares that neither audience nor orchestra leaders will be "swayed by the chauvinistic spirit which has already found public expression in London this year, and which put Paris in a pitiable light after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870."

"Dr. Muck [of the Boston Symphony Orchestra] is a Bavarian, and therefore a German subject, albeit one of a people whose fondness for Prussia is not much greater than that which the devil is supposed to feel toward holy water. Mr. Stransky is a Bohemian, and therefore, willy-nilly, a subject of Austria; Mr. Damrosch is politically and sentimentally an American through and through, tho he spent his childhood in that part of East Prussia which is rapidly being ensanguined by the armies of Russia and Germany. All three have open minds and open arms for examples of the highest class of music, no matter where they come from. For them there is neither Slavic nor Germanic peril; in fact, if the supremacy in instrumental music is threatened by the Slav it is a matter which has confronted Germany for so long a time that its terrors are long since gone, so far as the American people are concerned.

"It is more than a generation since Dr. von Bülow said that the best German music was coming from St. Petersburg, and a quarter of a century since *The Tribune* gave the warning, 'Look out for the Muscovite!' The German classics are safe, for, being classics, they belong to the world. When the German publicity bureau got busy in the early days of the war, American sympathy was asked for Germany as the land of Goethe and Beethoven. But until Bonn became famous as the birthplace of the great composer the family history of the Van Beethovens revolved around Rotselger, Leefdal, Berthem, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp. How have those traditions been respected by the Germans? The question is of no consequence, however; Beethoven's genius was not a national gift, nor is any one people its custodian. What he gave directly and what he inspired belongs to the world, and is cherished by the world. His spirit will be operative in the rejuvenation of art which will follow the awful blood-letting of to-day."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RESPONSE OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

A SECOND STATEMENT has issued from the pens of Professors Eucken and Haeckel making a direct appeal to American universities. They reiterate many of the arguments contained in their earlier pronouncement which was quoted here, but in this case they address a particular audience, who, they feel, will be inspired by the ties of common intellectual aims at least to sympathize if not to encourage Germany in her present efforts. If from any quarter of the world, they say, it must be from the American universities that is to be expected "the right comprehension of the present situation and present attitude of Germany." Inasmuch as—

"Numerous American scholars who received their scientific training at our universities have convinced themselves of the quality and the peaceful tendency of German work, the exchange of scientists has proved of deepening influence on the mutual understanding, the lasting intercourse of scholarly research gives us the feeling of being members of one great community; this is why we entertain the hope that the scientific circles of America will not give credit to the libels our enemies propagate against us. . . . . .

"In the face of all envy and hatred, all brutality and hypocrisy, Germany feels unshakably conscious of serving a righteous cause and of standing up for the preservation of her national self, as well as for sacred goods of humanity; indeed, for the very progress of true culture. It is from this conviction that she draws her unrelenting force and the absolute certainty that she will beat back the assault of all her enemies. This conviction does not stand in need of any encouragement from abroad; our country absolutely relies upon itself and confides in the strength of its right.

"Nevertheless, the idea of our American friends' thoughts and sympathies being with us gives us a strong feeling of comfort in this gigantic struggle. We both of us feel especially justified in pronouncing this as being the conviction of all German scientists, as so many scientific and personal relations connect us both with the universities of America. These universities know what German culture means to the world, so we trust they will stand by Germany."

BEFORE THE DÉBÂCLE.

The interior of the now ruined library of Louvain which housed priceless books and manuscripts of the fifteenth century of which the world is now permanently bereft.

Already many of our college presidents and professors had given expression to the thoughts that war has moved in them. They are not unmindful of the duties that Europe's abdication of civilized leadership seems to impose. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, calls it a "wicked and causeless war," and declares that "a final end has now been put to the contention, always stupid and often insincere, that huge armaments are an insurance against war and an aid in maintaining peace." To him "it seems pretty clear that no civilized people will ever again permit its government to enter into a competitive armament race." He adds:

"The time may not be so very far distant when to be the first moral power in the world will be a considerably greater distinction than to be the first military power, or even the second naval power, which latter goal is so constantly and so subtly urged on the people of the United States. How any one, not fit subject for a madhouse, can find in the awful events now happening in Europe a reason for increasing the military and naval establishments and expenditures of the United States is to me wholly inconceivable."

President Hibben, just returned from the theater of the war, tells his students on the opening day that we "can not remain indifferent to the march of events and all that they signify for the present and the future."

"It would be for America a greater tragedy than this war of nations is for Europe if the results of it all should be that Europe emerges finally from this experience chastened and purified, and that with all their losses the nations in arms should nevertheless show a substantial gain in character and self-reliance, in loyal devotion and useful helpfulness, while we, far removed from these grim and desperate scenes, should remain insensible to our great opportunities and responsibilities, and continue in our habits of self-seeking and self-indulgence and self-concern."

Dr. V. C. Vaughan, President of the American Medical Association and Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan, says in the New York *World* that "if America is going to carry the burden of civilization for the world, she must take stock of her own defects and set about their remedy." Dr. Vaughan feels deeply the loss of German men of science, and understands what that loss will mean to the world, since German laboratories were exchanged for battle-fields whence few will return:

"The greatest scientific discoveries of the world have been made in German laboratories, and now her laboratories and her universities are closed. . . . . .

"To-day Germany is at war to extend a petty political power, and after this some other country must take her proud place, must dominate the scientific world. This should be America. The disheartening part is that there is a serious question as to whether this country is big enough in other ways to warrant our faith in her in this crisis."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY WE PRAY FOR PEACE

MANY EARNESTLY BELIEVE that the united supplications for peace continued since the special day appointed by the President must bear an early fruitage. If this expectation fails, there is assurance that the reflex action on the American people will at least deepen their spiritual life. The response to the President's call "could not have been more general or more fervent," says the New York *Times*, "in an era when unbelief has seemed so common and the things of the spirit so lightly esteemed." The efforts will be continued, it is believed, in widening scope. Special prayers "of uncommon eloquence and beauty of phrase" had been prepared for special use on Peace Sunday by Cardinal Farley and Bishop Greer, and for the Carnegie Hall meeting Rabbi Wise framed a plea for freedom for the "common man" and for confirmation in the American people of "a settled hate for war."

PRAYERS OF THE AFFLICTED.

A peasant population near Senlis, France, a town destroyed by the invaders, joining in supplication for an end of the war.

The ultimate good of such observances is debated in some minds. The view of the helplessness of such appeals is perhaps best stated by President Hadley, of Yale, in his matriculation sermon to the university student body. As the New York *Sun* reports him, the Doctor says:

"With our illusions shattered and our very ideals shaken, we crave helplessly for peace; and as far as the mere craving goes we are ready to pray for it.

"But how little this mere craving amounts to! What effect will it have on Englishman or German, Frenchman or Russian, each desperately convinced of the righteousness of his own cause, for which he has already suffered and is prepared to die if need be, that prayers for peace are offered by members of other nations comfortably distant from the fray and from the passions that evoked it? No direct effect whatever.

"It is wrong to dignify this profitless expression of desire by the name of prayer. Unless we follow up our prayers by intelligent help in promoting peace on earth they are but the 'vain repetitions' of the heathen. They may have a certain use as a public recognition of the controlling power of God over the affairs of men; otherwise they are no better than the peace parades and the children's peace cards and other similar manifestations of misdirected zeal with which we are now familiar.

"People think they are doing their duty when they are simply indulging the luxury of expressing their own emotions in public. To expect such prayer to be answered is folly on the part of the ignorant and blasphemy on the part of those who should be wiser."

In an editorial expression *The Sun* observes that "even tho immediate visible result be lacking, no one need doubt that bounteous response will be made to the prayers for peace which went up from all quarters of this country." Providence has its own subtle ways of distributing its mercies, and "tho we may little know them in the larger sense, there are some which even the dim eyes of reason may perceive":

"Thus in its reflex action upon the American people themselves this great, united act of devotion must have a purifying and elevating influence. The unselfish purpose, the abstraction from material considerations, the sense of brotherhood with the suffering, the uplifting of spirit toward the higher realm of ideas wherein hatred, anger, and revenge have no part, can not fail to exalt the national consciousness and stimulate its progress to lofty aims and standards in its organic life.

"Piety will confidently hope that the massed supplications of an entire people may have a direct influence upon the fearful struggle that is being waged in Europe. Nor is there any good purpose served in casting denial or doubt upon a faith so full of beauty and comfort. The question penetrates into the region of the unknowable, and the answer of the heart has as much authority as that of the cervical cortex.

"But there is one view in which all can place themselves in accord with each other and with the great Destiny that guides the affairs of nations and of men. All must agree that as the war with all its cruel features must have its place and purpose of good in the universal plan, so it will be stopt by universal Wisdom at the moment of highest good to all the creatures of God and to the plans he has made for their ultimate perfection. To those who hold this trust the prayers of the nation will be of great sweetness as a means by which men may put themselves in an attitude of spiritual submission to the Will of the universe."

In answer to those who ask why we pray at all, since God will work out his own purposes without interference, *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) responds:

"We mistake the nature of prayer if we assume that it compels us to advise Almighty God as to his functions. Rather it is chiefly communion with him, converse with him; the offering up of our problems and difficulties to him; the quiet waiting for him to speak to us; the conversation of sons with their Father. We shall best observe the spirit of the President's proclamation if we shall go to our day of intercession chiefly to try to learn what God would have us do to promote international peace, rather than to instruct him how to proceed. We need not presume that God will be better able to govern his world as a result of our prayer; we may rather hope that a subdued, contrite, inspired American people will be better prepared to do their part; and that the way of making a lasting peace in which the problems of Europe shall be solved will gradually be unfolded."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

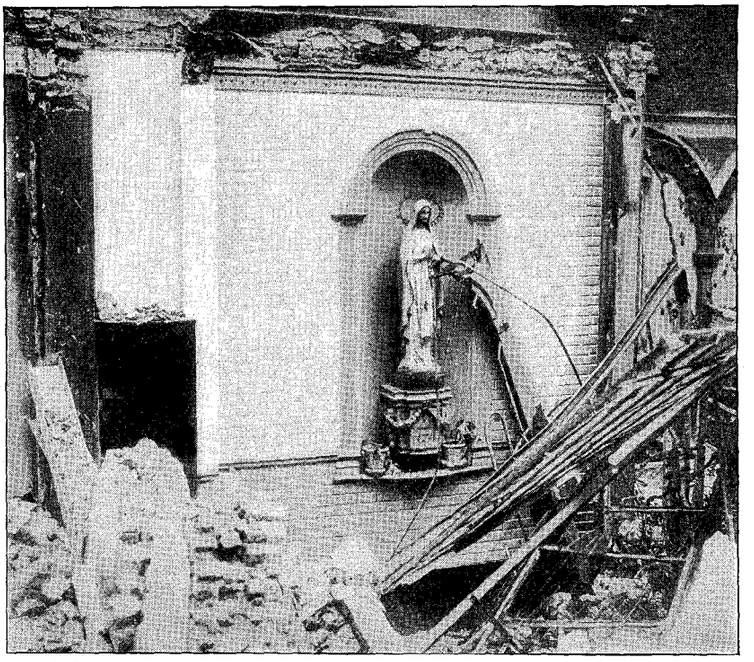
FIGHTING PARSONS

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS of Great Britain has so zealously upheld the present war that many of the nation's clergy are plunged in a curious predicament. If this is a holy war, they are asking, should they not enlist? The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports that martial ardor burns most fiercely in Scotland, where a number of clergymen under forty have proposed forming a battalion. In the Manchester *Guardian* a country rector writes that if a clergyman takes up arms and is killed on the field, he is only obeying the words of his Master, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Many clergymen, of course, are regimental chaplains, and this involves the necessity of their service when their regiment takes the field. Pictures show the Bishop of London going about at present in his army uniform. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, does not look with favor upon the enlistment of clergy, declaring that "the position of an actual combatant in our Army is incompatible with the position of one who has sought and received Holy Orders." "Those who have been ordained to the ministry of Word and Sacrament ought, even in time of actual warfare, to regard that ministry, whether at home or on the field, as their special contribution to the country's service." *The Church Times* (London) prints a letter from the English chaplain of St. George's, Rue Auguste Vacquerie, Paris, containing a tribute to the French priests who are serving in the ranks:

"I have read with interest the correspondence on the subject of the clergy serving in the Army as combatants. It may interest your readers to know that the *Service Militaire* has drawn into the ranks of the French Army no fewer than 22,000 French priests. I was in the Caserne des Invalids and at the cavalry barracks of the École Militaire yesterday, searching for strayed English Tommies who constantly straggle into Paris from the battle-field, having been cut off from their regiment. These poor fellows are often in a pitiable plight. I was talking to a group of these English soldiers in the *caserne* when two French Tommies came up and spoke to me, having recognized that I was an Anglican priest. One explained to me that he was a Jesuit priest, a missionary from China, and introduced his friend as a Dominican prior. The Jesuit told me that two of his companions had just been killed in action. These two priests welcomed me in the most brotherly and affectionate manner, and insisted on taking me to their barrack-room and giving me tea (the English drink). . . . They told me that their fellow soldiers came to them for their confessions. They showed me a supply of little blessed medals which they distributed among their fellows. Enormous numbers in the ranks seek the ministrations of their combatant priests before going into action, and I should not be surprized to find after the war is over that the attitude toward the Church is far more friendly than in the past."

A writer, possibly a clergyman, writing to *The Church Times*, cites some examples to support his evident warlike impulses:

"Before accepting the invitation of President Davis to take command of a Confederate Army, Bishop Polk sought and obtained the approval of his Metropolitan Archbishop of Virginia. The disapproval of the bishops and clergy of the Northern States was quite natural, and quite ineffective. Bishop Mewes, of Winchester, took part in the Battle of Sedgemoor in 1685, the last battle actually fought on English soil. Bishops and clergy of the Orthodox Church took a prominent part in the Hellenic War of Independence, and in the long resistance to Ottoman rule. Are we now expected to remain unmoved and passive witnesses of the destruction of churches and cathedrals, and of nameless sacrilege and horrors besides, by the Germans?"



Copyrighted by the Press Illustrating Company.

ONE OF THE STRANGE FORTUNES OF WAR.

Madonna's image and shrine in a convent of Termonde that escaped unhurt amid the general destruction about it.

BLAMING NIETZSCHE FOR IT ALL

IT LOOKS as tho Nietzsche might find himself erected as the patron saint of the present war. British religious journals such as *The Church Times* and *The Christian Commonwealth* devote considerable space to the consideration of this war as the logical conclusion of the Superman cult. They overlook one thing in this mad philosopher's writing, which was brought forward by a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in the early days of the conflict, showing this preacher of the right of might as a counselor warning the German nation after her success in the Franco-Prussian War not to mistake their triumph at arms for a triumph of their culture. It was then, he declared, that they had greatest need to guard against the pitfall of the conqueror, and that "a great victory is a great danger." Nietzsche is here dealing with the sinister effects among the Germans of the victory over the French, and is translated thus:

"Public opinion in Germany almost forbids discussion of the evil and dangerous consequences of war, especially of a war victoriously ended; but all the more willingly are those writers received who know no weightier opinion than the public one, and therefore vie with each other in extolling the war and in jubilantly following its influence on morals, culture, and art. In spite of which, be it said, a great victory is a great danger. Human nature bears it harder than defeat; yes, it seems even easier to achieve such a victory than to bear it so that from it no more serious defeat results. But of all the evil consequences which follow in the wake of the latest war with France, perhaps the worst is a wide-spread, a universal error: the error of the public mind and of all publicly minded, that German culture also has won in this fight, and must therefore now be decorated with the wreaths suitable to such extraordinary achievements and successes. This illusion is most pernicious; not indeed because it is an illusion—for there are most salutary and beneficent errors—but because it is in a position to turn our victory into total defeat; into the overthrow, indeed the extirpation of the German spirit in favor of the 'German Empire.'

"For one thing, even assuming that two cultures had fought with each other, the measure for the worth of the winner would always be very relative and, under circumstances, would by no means justify an exultation of victory or a self-glorification.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For it would depend upon knowing what this subjugated culture was worth; perhaps very little; in which case the victory, even with the most spectacular success of arms, would include no invitation to a triumph. On the other hand, there can be no question in our case of a victory for German culture for the simplest reasons, because French culture continues as before and we depend upon it as before. . . . . .

"One might, perhaps, expect that the dangers of such an abuse of success would be recognized by the more prudent and educated part of the cultivated Germans, or that at least the painful aspect of the spectacle presented would have to be felt; for what can be more painful than to see the misshapen strutting like a cock before the mirror and exchanging admiring glances with his image? But the learned professions like to let come what may, and are sufficiently concerned with their own affairs, without undertaking the care of the German spirit. As for that, their members are convinced with absolute certainty that their own culture is the mellowest and loveliest fruit of the time, yes, of all time, and they apprehend no concern for universal German culture, because individually and among the multitudes of their kind they are far beyond all anxieties of this sort.

"Moreover, it can not escape the more careful observer, especially if he is a foreigner, that, between what the German scholar now calls his culture and this vainglorious culture of the new German classicists, a contrast exists only in respect of the amount of knowledge; wheresoever not knowledge, but ability, not information, but art, comes into question, that is, wherever life should bear witness as to the manner of culture, there is now only one German culture—and has this, then, triumphed over France?

"This assertion seems so utterly incomprehensible; for it is precisely in the more comprehensive knowledge of the German officers, in the better instruction of the German rank and file, in the more scientific warfare, that the decided preeminence has been recognized by all unbiased judges, and finally by the French themselves. But in what sense can German culture still claim to have triumphed if one should choose to dissociate from it German erudition? In none; for the moral qualities of sterner discipline, of cooler obedience, have nothing to do with culture, and distinguished, for example, the Macedonian armies as against the incomparably more cultured armies of the Greeks. It can only be a confusion of terms to speak of the triumph of German civilization and culture, a confusion which rests on the fact that in Germany the clear conception of culture has been lost.

"Culture is above all unity of artistic style in all the activities of a people. But to know and to have learned much is neither a necessary means of culture nor a mark of it, and if need be agrees excellently with the opposite of culture, barbarism, that is, absence of style, or the chaotic mix-up of all styles.

"But in this chaotic mix-up of all styles lives the German of our day; and it remains a serious problem how it is possible for him with all his learning not to notice this, and on top of it all heartily to enjoy his present 'culture.' . . . . . .

"Even if we had really ceased to copy them [the French], we would not thereby have prevailed over them, but would merely have freed ourselves from them; only after we had forced an original German culture upon them could there be any talk of a triumph of German culture. In the meantime, let us bear in mind that we still depend upon Paris in all matters of form, and that we must so depend; for so far there is no German original culture."

It must take some sort of a mental somersault to see the preacher of the above doctrines as the guiding light of German expansion, yet so he is regarded in many places. In *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), Dr. E. Griffith-Jones records his observations of seven years ago at German universities, when "studying the main currents of thought among the *gebeldten*, or cultured classes." "I was struck by the considerable emphasis laid by several of the leading men with whom I came in contact on the extent to which the cult of Nietzsche was in the ascendent among the ruling and official classes." He now observes that "Nietzsche has had an enormous vogue in his own land—not indeed among responsible thinkers, but among the class who have shaped German international policy and erected the system of cast-iron militarism."

The Churchman (New York) quotes Mr. Oscar Levy, editor of the authorized English translation of the works of Nietzsche as rejecting the charge that German militarism is to be traced back to this philosopher. We read:

"According to him, Nietzsche is honored to-day less in Germany than anywhere else. He calls attention to the fact that the German Emperor is a devout Christian, a ruler who at the beginning of the war urged his people to go to church, and would certainly take amiss any accusation of Nietzschism. The German people are largely Socialists, one-third of all voters in the Empire being members of that party, and Socialism, Mr. Levy says, has nothing whatever to do with Nietzsche's gospel. German professors, too, have been and are still very hostile to Nietzsche's creed and would almost to a man repudiate any connection with the teacher of the Superman. The belief that the Germans are a race predestined to conquer does not originate with Nietzsche, and it became wide-spread, after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, long before Nietzsche was heard of. These were the times of Treitschke, Lagarde, and Von Harden, and the German writer of English origin, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, whose book, 'The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' was sent by the German Emperor to every school in the Fatherland and has become the Bible of every modern Teutomaniac. Mr. Levy asks those who wish to gain an unbiased opinion to read Nietzsche's attack on this national mania in his book called 'Ecce Homo.' He adds that Friedrich Nietzsche is the only German writer who openly and courageously attacked the romantic school—the school that has provided the idea behind the present aggressiveness of Germany."

HUMANITY'S SPIRITUAL LOSSES

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL and spiritual reaction of wholesale slaughter upon humanity is the aspect of the war that, to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, overshadows all other considerations, even the daily horrors and the toll of lives and goods exacted by the struggle. To a reporter of the New York *Evening Post* she expresses her appalled sense of the throwback to an archaic period and the return of an ancient mode of viewing life. All the social gains of the past, she believes, will experience a reverse and the cause of the social worker languish for years. She observes:

"All is out of joint, out of character. Human sensibilities are more acute than ever before. The comradeship, the friendliness between nations has been brought upon a basis of mutual understanding further than ever before. By mechanical means we have been brought closer together in communication and in sympathy. Either we ought not to have equipped ourselves with these fine sensibilities or we ought not to face the horrors now confronting us. It is a too terrible inconsistency against which we should protest."

The world had reached a consciousness of strong social obligation, the effect of careful nurturing through years. But Miss Addams sees this work reduced to chaos, and is confronted by the conviction that public opinion will have to be worked up anew. Mentioning a few examples:

"The various woman's movements are greatly crippled, but that is only a small part of the harm done. One has a sort of vested right in the finer sensibilities of the human race, which are to be called upon for aid in the betterment of the conditions under which people live. Then comes along a thing like this war, and makes its appeal to brutish instincts, and we are thrown back. We get back to where we were once in perceptions and sensitiveness. . . . . .

"When a million men are suffering in trenches, wet and cold and wounded, what are a few children suffering under hard conditions in the factories? Take old-age pensions, upon which England, France, and Germany have been working. With widows and fatherless children numbered by the thousands in each of those countries, what are a few old people more or less? It will be years before these things are taken up again. The whole social fabric is tortured and twisted.

"Infant mortality is one of the things which we are just beginning to deal with. We are trying to learn why such numbers of little children under two years of age die. In Germany, the nation's statesmanship was challenged in the Reichstag because, out of approximately 2,000,000 children annually born in that country, some 500,000, or one-fourth, die. But what are half a million new-born children in comparison with such a slaughter—the hideous, wholesale slaughter of thousands of men a day?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN

A DICTIONARY is a democratic institution, if it consult the convenience of many users, who are subject to a great variety of limitation as regards time and acquired experience and even technical education; but its democracy will not excuse any remissness as regards the accuracy of the information which it undertakes to convey.

That it is a book for the people, in this sense, is one of the first impressions one gains of the Standard Dictionary, and it will be regarded from that standpoint in the present review.

To pass at once to a typical instance, we note the abandonment of the principle of historic sequence in the arrangement of the several meanings of a given word. The "common, present-day meaning" is given first and obsolete meanings left to the last. There are many of us who find in this innovation an affront to one of our scholastic prejudices. The long hours spent in boyhood with our Autenrieth, and for some of us the prolonged effort a little later to ground our classes in the original meanings of the words of Vergil and Horace, as recorded in a sizable volume attributed to one Andrews—such experiences as these have prepared us for protest against the new arrangement. Yet, when we come to think of it, there is much to be said for the change. It is doubtless only a small minority of dictionary-users to whom the historic succession of meanings is of significance, and only a minority of this minority take account of that succession habitually in their daily use of such a volume. The arrangement here adopted probably represents some saving of time, enough saving to be worth while. Besides, a historical arrangement is liable to be very uncertain and at times misleading, especially after the first number of any given series; and so far as the etymology of the words is concerned, the present volume deals with the matter concisely and clearly, after the definitions instead of before them. So the general arrangement here is, after all, roughly historical, running backward from the present to the past, in place of the traditional sequence from the origins to the present usage.

Another popular characteristic of this work is the employment of all manner of devices for conveying information vividly to all manner of readers. The formal definitions of individual words are, of course, fundamental. But these are supplemented, where possible, with an astonishing multiplicity of picture illustrations run into the text, clear, simple illustrations that illustrate. There are numerous full-page groups of illustrations, and these depart freely from traditional standards, in the endeavor to impart information for which there may be considerable demand. The pages devoted to systems and apparatus for fighting fire in cities offer a conspicuous example, as do those representing various phases of the modern police and postal services. Modern steel construction is illustrated by a striking view of the Woolworth Building, New York, alongside of a section of the Metropolitan Tower, together with numerous cuts representing details of such construction. Dr. George F. Kunz's unlimited fund of information regarding precious stones and jewels has been drawn on freely, the result being presented in a remarkable plate representing the most famous diamonds in the world, and in a colored plate of other representative gems.

Altogether, there are more than fifty of these full-page plates and illustrations. Included in the number are those relating to aeronautics and aviation; types of cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, and fowl; motor-vehicles, railroad equipment, passenger-steamships and ships of war, telegraphs and telephones (both the wiry and the wireless variety), forms of bacteria, and types of mankind. There is no occasion to enumerate all of them. But why should not even the dispassionate reviewer indulge the sentimental reflection that, even in these days of pictures innumerable, there will be youthful enthusiasts for this branch or that of the world of nature and the arts, who will pore over these plates and the text which accompanies them, and will get from them some of the real stuff of their interest in life? There is certainly much of definite and useful information which the same plates and their accompaniments will furnish to more mature and experienced students.

Another device that is freely employed is that of concentrating in tabular form considerable masses of information regarding topics sufficiently unified to admit of such treatment. As examples, taken almost at random, may be mentioned the tables of national legislatures; of coins and moneys of account; of varieties of apples, plums, and other cultivated fruits and vegetables; of varieties of explosives, grasses, cheeses, gums, soaps, wines. There are not far from four hundred, in all, of these comprehensive groups and tables, and they constitute a valuable feature of the work.

Some of the most interesting and useful of the tables are joined with full-page illustrations, such as have been mentioned. As examples, may be named the ethnological plates and tables, supplemented by tables, in their appropriate places, of African and American-Indian tribes, as well as by text regarding philological and anthropological classifications; the elaborately analyzed chart of hand-made laces, with its page of dainty illustrations; the comprehensive color charts (under the word *spectrum*), supplemented by such extensive tables as those of the varieties of black, blue, brown, green, lake, orange, red, violet, white, yellow, and of the classes of dyes.

Some of these are instances in which the volume wanders freely afield from the narrower lines of word-study into whatever of related information may be sought by the users of a dictionary. There are other instances in which, quite apart from any pictorial illustration, there is tabular matter joined with historical and analytical notes which give, in extremely compact form, a really encyclopedic treatment of the subject in hand. As notable examples of such treatment, reference may be made to the presentation of physical measurements, under the entry *unit*, and, together with this, the comprehensive tables of *weights* and *measures*, under these respective word-entries; to the matter under *steam*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive;* as also to the less systematic and imposing but very useful matter entered under the words *case*, *plow*, *degree*, *steel*.

But within the definite domain of words and the use of words there is presented a really remarkable development of such information as men and women in all walks of life have need of for every-day speech and reading and writing. Here we find set forth the prepositions which appropriately accompany different words in their different meanings. Here are not only extensive comparisons of synonyms, but numerous antonyms are also presented. Here are many lists of words connected with the name of some occupation or craft, or some form of construction or science. Interesting examples may be found under the words *architecture* and *building*, with all manner of supplements under such entries as *carpentry*, *molding*, *screw*, *arch*, *bond*, *brick*, and *plumbing*. Other examples equally suggestive may be found under the words *wire*, *golf*, *blacksmith*, *automobile*, *chess*, *music*, *agriculture*, *mining*. Here is a proper economy of space in the listing of many words, a good part of them self-explanatory, and so requiring only such listing, under a common prefix, as *un-*, *semi-*, *arch-*, or *anti-*. Somewhat similarly, long lists of brief definitions are in some cases condensed under the entry of a common initial syllable which is not in the nature of an ordinary prefix; as we find, near together, the groups of the Greek derivatives in *chlor-*, *chloro-*, *chol-*, *chondr-*, *chromo-*, *chrono-*, and *chryso-*. In general, also, there is a very convenient and satisfactory grouping, under the appropriate words, of the related compounds and phrases.

These various devices of presentation are not mentioned here as, all of them, new things under the sun. That goes without saying. But they are so extensively

---

* New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest forms for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order. Prepared by more than 380 specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., editor-in-chief; Calvin Thomas, LL.D., consulting editor; Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D., managing editor. Also a Standard History of the World, complete in one volume. Large quarto. Illustrated with many full-page plates in color and in black and white, and also textual figures. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"—we want more KELLOGG'S! Since they came in that new WAXTITE package, daddy and mother eat two bowls a-piece every morning an' Bettie 'n I aren't getting what we used to. An' KELLOGG'S tastes better 'n ever now—um-m-m!—so *crisp*. If this outrage keeps up we'll write to

W.K. Kellogg

employed and organized in this work as to earn for it real distinction as a dictionary convenient in use and of very wide usefulness.

The discussion of the various uses of a word in its different meanings and relationships are in some instances particularly instructive. And this treatment is carried to the length of conveying warnings against common errors of speech, of giving rules for the formation of possessives and plurals, and presenting a variety of information regarding grammatical and rhetorical construction. If some of this should be thought unnecessary to readers of ordinary education, the objection is one that quickly melts away. This is information of a kind that is widely needed. And the supply of such information in a dictionary is not merely an immediately practical service. The relationships of a word are as important as its etymology and its definitions. What we have here set forth is a kind of ecology of language, a thing nearly if not quite as significant as the anatomy and physiology of language.

There are various other devices of arrangement which conduce to convenience, but need not be enumerated here. One, however, calls for special mention, and it appears to be a new thing in works of this kind, namely, the entering of all word-lists under a single alphabet. In this case the fact that a proper noun is proper does not exclude it from the body of the work; and real personages, or even mere persons, living or dead, if they be named at all, are no longer consigned to a side-show, but are admitted to the main tent along with all the gods of all the mythologies. There are *pros* and *cons* regarding this innovation, but, personally, I find that I like it. There are doubtless good logical reasons for still putting off the glossary of foreign words in a place by itself, but so far as mere convenience of reference is concerned there would seem to be no reason why these immigrants into our language might not be domiciled among our citizen-words.

We have been considering thus far a kind of democratic character in the work as regards devices of arrangement and varieties of information imparted.

The ultimate test of any work of reference, however, as has been noted above, must be the accuracy of the information it conveys. One hundred per cent. of accuracy can not be demanded, for it is never attained and probably never can be attained in a work of such dimensions. But a very high percentage is demanded, and justly so; a proportion so high that the lapses shall be inconspicuous if not practically negligible.

The best assurance of the prevalent accuracy of the New Standard is the high character of the scholarship employed upon the work in its several fields of information. Even a cursory examination of the composition of the editorial board, including some three hundred members, reveals the great care which has been exercised in the organization of this undertaking. Names long familiar in the world of science and letters start out at one from every column, and other names known to but comparatively few beyond the circle of their respective specialties are equally an assurance of thorough workmanship. Taking account only of those engaged upon the present edition, one is arrested at first glance by such names as those of Professors Dowden, Gayley, Schelling, Francis H. Stoddard, and Calvin Thomas, of Sir James Crichton-Browne, of Professors A. D. F. Hamlin and C. L. Bristol, of Doctors Harvey W. Wiley, Leland O. Howard, and Charles E. Munroe, of Samuel Macauley Jackson, of Lord Avebury and Douglas Hyde and Henry Gannett and George Otis Smith, of Professor Mahaffy and Cyrus Adler and Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, of Judge Gary and Dr. George T. Stevens and Dean C. Worcester, of Henry van Dyke and Morris Hillquit and Sir David Bruce; not to mention many others as eminent or as competent as these. It is evident, too, that the connection of such authorities with the work is not merely nominal, a fact which goes far to account for the wide use of this democratic work in technical and university circles.

From quite another point of view, it is interesting to see how many departments of our Federal Government have been drawn upon for expert guidance. The advance of scientific work at the National Capital has, indeed, been painfully slow, but it has also been inevitable and irresistible. There is now a fairly large group of scientific bureaus and laboratories at Washington in which the best work in this country is done, or work abreast of the best, in the branches of science with which they have to do. The stamp of a government office upon work of a scientific character has not always, in the history of this country, been an assurance of standard quality; but the change for the better in this respect is already far advanced in our States and municipalities as well as in our national life. The editors of the Dictionary before us have done well to draw so largely on the departments of our Federal Government.

The difficulty of keeping all subjects equally advanced in successive editions of such a work as this is undoubtedly great. It is illustrated in the present instance by one subject in which the present reviewer is particularly interested, namely, in pedagogy, with the branches of learning most closely related thereto.

Possibly specialists in various fields could point to deficiencies from the point of view of their several subjects, as is the case with any extensive work of reference. But the conviction abides, after due allowance for all such adverse judgment has been made, that we have here a valuable apparatus of public education and enlightenment, a work for the use of scholars in many fields, and notably a reference-book for the widest popular use, which will be found surprizing and well-nigh inexhaustible in the wealth of information which it has to offer.

The necessary limitations of space compel the omission in this review of certain topics which are vital to the making of a dictionary. Among the most obvious of these are those relating to the treatment of the pronunciation of words and the judgment exercised regarding the inclusion of dialectic forms and current colloquialisms in both the forms of words and phrases and the meanings attached thereto. While the New Standard has taken decided ground of its own in these matters, and such as must inevitably call forth conflicting opinions, the present reviewer does not find that, on the whole, an extended survey of these topics would lead him to any fundamental modification of the estimate of the work as a whole which has been indicated above.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Fraser, John Foster. The Amazing Argentine. Pp. 291, illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

This volume should go far to dissipate any idea that there is not much of any consequence south of the Rio Grande besides the Panama Canal. In the story of his journeyings over the length and breadth of this enormous country—twice the size of Mexico—Mr. Fraser paints us a picture of a progressive people, and a country that is rapidly assuming a position as the foremost producer of the world's meat-supply. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Andes Mountains and from north of the Tropic of Capricorn to the Straits of Magellan, it supports 30,000,000 cattle, over 80,000,000 sheep, and 8,000,000 horses. The railroads, in which the British have invested £300,000,000, are among the best equipped in the world, and carry annually 40,000,000 tons of freight, with approximate receipts of £25,000,000. The export trade is advancing by leaps and bounds, and in 1912 the value of wool exports was £50,000,000, live-stock products £35,000,000, and agricultural produce £53,000,000; while the extent of the frozen-meat business may be gaged from the fact that £11,000,000 is invested in freezing-houses. The book is a distinct help to Americans in showing them a little more of the great country that is opening up to their enterprise.

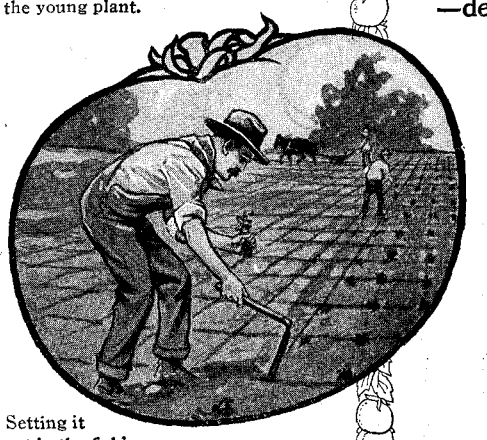
Van Dyck, John C. New Guides to Old Masters. 16mo, 12 vols., cloth. I. London, $1; II. Paris, $0.75; III. Amsterdam, The Hague, Haarlem, $0.75; IV. Brussels, Antwerp, $0.75; V. Munich, Frankfort, Cassel, $1; VI. Berlin, Dresden, $1; VII. Vienna, Budapest, $1; VIII. St. Petersburg (in press); IX. Venice, Milan (in press); X. Florence (in press); XI. Rome (in press); XII. Madrid (in press). 1914. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

For those of inquiring mind, but of limited time in European art-galleries, this series will be found most useful, providing one has a completely blank mind upon entering and is in no mood to argue. Mr. Van Dyck's idea is to "deal with pictures from the painter's point of view, rather than that of the ecclesiastic, the archeologist, or the literary romancer . . . that shall have a critical basis for discrimination between the good and the bad." His judgments are concisely and cleverly exprest, and ought to be of service to the traveling public as well as to the art student. Only the best pictures among the old masters in each gallery are chosen for comment. They are discust in alphabetical order, and the books are to be used in connection with the regular guide-books. The first of the series, London—the National Gallery—contains an introduction giving a brief sketch of such things as methods of painting and forgeries, and is exprest in a way to meet the requirements of the beginner.

Bruce, H. Addington. Adventurings in the Psychical. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

The skill with which Mr. Bruce narrates strange things and leaves the reader to make his own solution of the problems they present is really admirable. The tact with which he handles various themes of the abnormal is praiseworthy. He comes down to grim fact when he bursts many a bubble by giving the scientific explanation of some among such phenomena. The subjects dealt with as given in the index must pique the curiosity and rouse the interest of the most blasé reader of recent books. We quote them as follows: Ghosts and Their Meanings; Why I Believe in Telepathy;

Potting the young plant.



Setting it out in the field.

Gathering the perfect fruit.

Labelling the Campbell Can—One Machine labels 17,500 cans in one hour.

The HISTORY of the FINEST TOMATO in NEW JERSEY

(As told by himself)

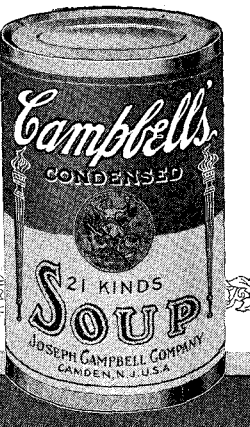
"MY ancestors were the aristocracy of their race—developed through years of cross-breeding in the Experiment-Station of the Campbell farms.

"The parent-vine on which I grew was nurtured and cultivated with unceasing care until I with my brother-tomatoes arrived at complete maturity—red-ripe, juicy and of a most enticing flavor.

"Then we were gathered at early dawn, carried in baskets on wagons direct to the Campbell plant, plunged into a refreshing bath of crystal-clear water from artesian wells, and finally transformed into the most famous and popular of all the Campbell kinds—

Campbell's Tomato Soup

"Is it any wonder that we now commingle at the festive board with the best society of our native land?"

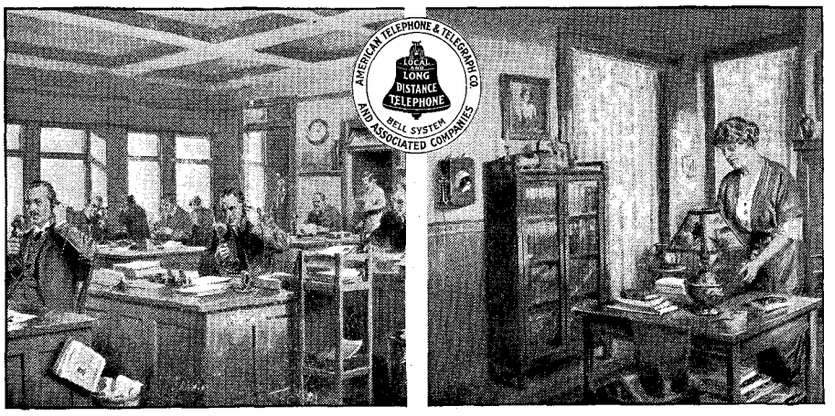


21 kinds 10c a can

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Fair Play in Telephone Rates

IT is human nature to resent paying more than any one else and to demand cheap telephone service regardless of the cost of providing it.

But service at a uniform rate wouldn't be cheap.

It would simply mean that those making a few calls a day were paying for the service of the merchant or corporation handling hundreds of calls.

That wouldn't be fair, would it? No more so than that you should pay the same charge for a quart of milk as another pays for a gallon.

To be of the greatest usefulness, the telephone should reach every home, office and business place. To put it there, rates must be so graded that every person may have the kind of service he requires, at a rate he can easily afford.

Abroad, uniform rates have been tried by the government-owned systems and have so restricted the use of the telephone that it is of small value.

The great majority of Bell subscribers actually pay less than the average rate. There are a few who use the telephone in their business for their profit who pay according to their use, establishing an average rate higher than that paid by the majority of the subscribers.

To make a uniform rate would be increasing the price to the many for the benefit of the few.

All may have the service they require, at a price which is fair and reasonable for the use each makes of the telephone.

These are reasons why the United States has the cheapest and most efficient service and the largest number of telephones in the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

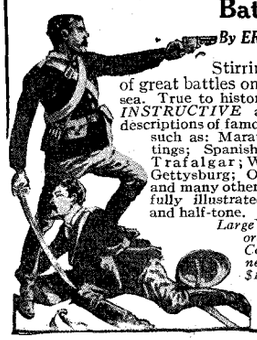
One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

COURAGE—HONOR—MANLINESS

Here Are Three Books That Will Inspire These Things In Your BOY

"The Boy's Book of Battles"

By ERIC WOOD



Stirring stories of great battles on land and sea. True to historical facts. *INSTRUCTIVE* and vivid descriptions of famous battles, such as: Marathon; Hastings; Spanish Armada; Trafalgar; Waterloo; Gettysburg; Omdurman; and many others. Beautifully illustrated in color and half-tone.

Large 12mo, Decorated Cloth Cover. $1.25 net; by mail $1.37.

"The Boy Scouts' Roll of Honor"

By ERIC WOOD

The stories of a multitude of scouts who, true to their record, at the risk of life and limb have saved life on land or sea. Beautifully illustrated. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, has written the foreword. *12mo, Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.37.*

"The Boy's Book of Adventure"

By ERIC WOOD

True tales of actual adventure make up the many thrilling chapters of which this book is composed. Man-eating Lions in East Africa; Roosevelt's Ride for Life; Sir George Grey Attacked by Australian Aborigines; Fire at Sea on the Stricken "Clydesdale"; Tracked by Wolves; A Leap for Life; A Treacherous Guide, etc. Beautifully illustrated. *12mo, Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.37.*

At all Bookstores or the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Clairvoyance and Crystal-Gazing; Automatic Speaking and Writing; Poltergeists and Mediums; the Subconscious; Dissociation and Disease; the Larger Self, etc.

Bolton, Florence. Exercises for Women. Pp. 141, appendix, illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

In this little book Miss Bolton has provided a scheme of mat exercises that can be made of service to a vast number of women unable to take a course in a gymnasium. The exercises are peculiarly adapted to a woman's physical needs, and they have the advantage of requiring no apparatus. The instructions are couched in simple language, and the author describes the end to be attained by each separate movement. The appendix includes a series of three sets of chest-weight exercises, differing widely from those commonly given.

Lindsey, Judge Ben B.; Markham, Edwin; Creel, George. Children in Bondage. Pp. 402. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.50 net.

This is a "complete and careful presentation of the anxious problem of child labor, its causes, its crimes, and its cure," edited under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee.

This committee was organized in 1904 and has secured some improved laws in various States and improved enforcement of existing laws, but there is much left to do, and it has to contend with "tradition, indifference, and greed." The authors cite the actual conditions of 2,000,000 little children who are wage-earners, and the facts are appalling beyond description. The cotton-mills, glass-factories, coal-mines, canning-factories, and the night-messenger service offer the greatest perils and contaminating influences, and our youth are helpless under such deteriorating forces. The reader, horrified by the revelations, can not say, "Thank God, our children are not affected," for our children are in danger; the book proves conclusively that crime, vice, and horrible diseases spread relentlessly through cities. Not even the innocent may escape.

Scott, Leroy. No. 13 Washington Square. Pp. 281. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

"No. 13 Washington Square" is reminiscent of "Seven Days," "Seven Keys," and other modern novels and plays, altho it copies none of them except in its foundation idea. Supposedly closed for the summer, while its owner goes abroad, 13 Washington Square harbors not only the lady herself, but her maid, coachman, her son Jack and his newly acquired bride, her lawyer lover, and a gentleman crook of many aliases, who for perfectly plausible reasons, seek the protection of its shuttered exterior, and attempt to avoid one another. The story is so full of laughable situations and so many tragi-ludicrous complications that the reader accepts without question the disguises consisting only of "lowered veils" or "muffled tones," and considers them sufficient to conceal mother from son, sweethearts from one another, and the police from their victims. There are no dull moments, and especially in the scenes dominated by "Mr. Pyecroft," who is equal to any and every emergency. In the end every one is happy, but it takes a well-developed story finally to unravel all the many tangled threads.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

THE first volume of the poetry produced by the present European war has been published. It is called "Poems of the Great War," and it bears the imprint of Chatto & Windus. Mr. John Lane has in preparation a similar book. He will have no difficulty in filling it, for war-poems of merit are now appearing in England at the rate of about six a day.

Of the seventeen poems in this volume (the net profits from which, by the way, are given to the Prince of Wales's Fund for National Relief), several have already been quoted in these columns from the newspapers in which they originally appeared. Of the others, the most effective surely is that of Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton. Its humanness gives it an appeal lacking from formal statements of national feeling, and it is free from the loud invective and accusation with which the English poets have of late occupied themselves.

THE WIFE OF FLANDERS

By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Low and brown barns, thatched and repatched and tattered—
Where I had seven sons until to-day—
A little hill of hay your spur has scattered—
This is not Paris. You have lost your way.

You, staring at your sword to find it brittle,
Surprized at the surprize that was your plan,
Who, shaking and breaking barriers not a little,
Find never more the death-door of Sedan.

Must I for more than carnage call you claimant,
Paying you a penny for each son you slay?
Man, the whole globe in gold were no repayment
For what you have lost. And how shall I repay?

What is the price of that red spark that caught me
From a kind farm that never had a name?
What is the price of that dead man they brought me?
For other dead men do not look the same.

How should I pay for one poor graven steeple
Whereon you shattered what you shall not know?
How should I pay you, miserable people,
How should I pay you everything you owe?

Unhappy, can I give you back your honor?
Tho I forgave, would any man forget?
While all the great green land has trampled on her
The treason and the terror of the night we met.

Not any more in vengeance or in pardon
One old wife bargains for a bean that's hers.
You have no word to break, no heart to harden.
Ride on and prosper. You have lost your spurs.

Gilbert K. Chesterton's brother Cecil is known in the United States chiefly through his brilliant weekly, *The New Witness*. That he is a true poet, as well as an able journalist, is shown by these stirring stanzas.

FRANCE

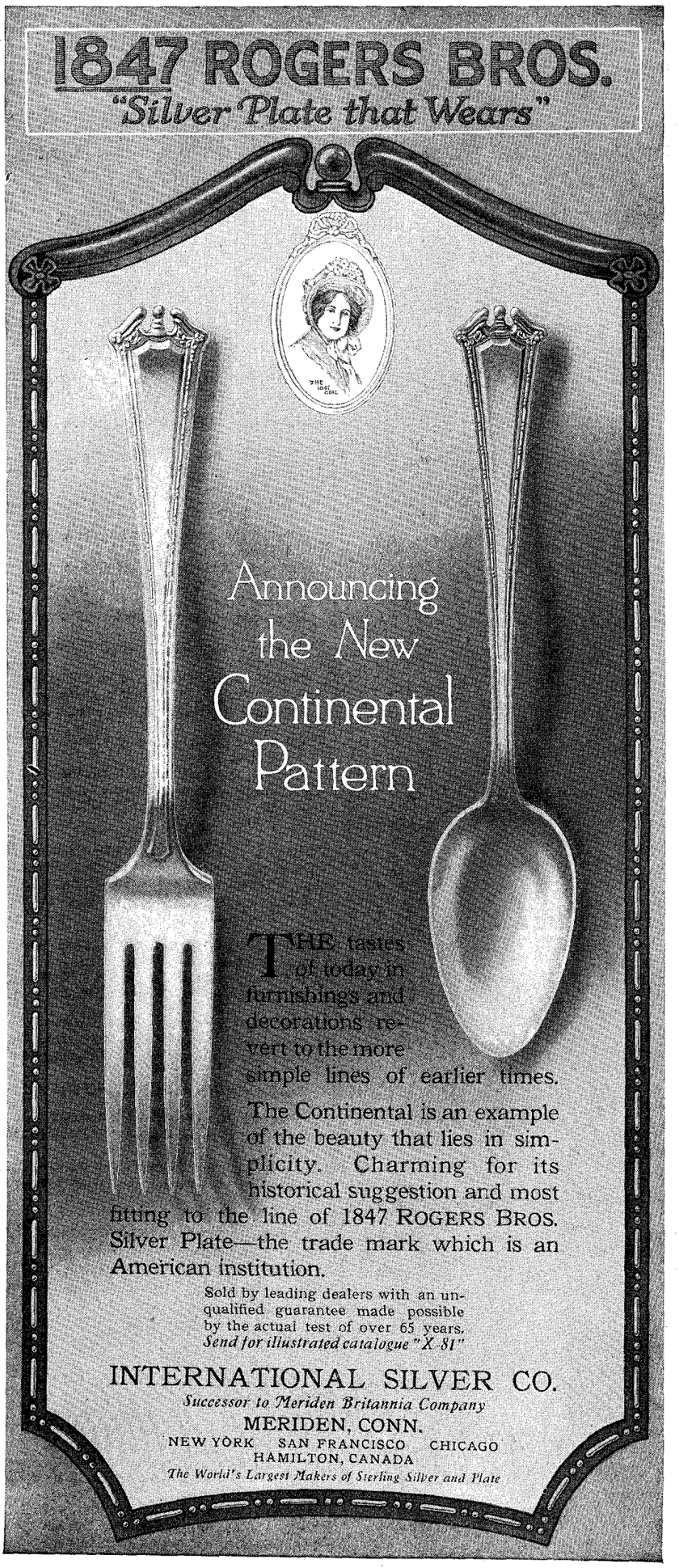
By Cecil Chesterton

Because for once the sword broke in her hand,
The words she spoke seemed perished for a space;
All wrong was brazen, and in every land
The tyrants walked abroad with naked face.

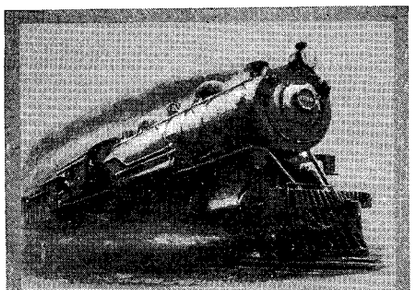
The waters turned to blood, as rose the Star
Of evil fate denying all release.
The rulers smote, the feeble crying "War!"
The usurers robbed, the naked crying "Peace!"

And her own feet were caught in nets of gold,
And her own soul profaned by sects that squirm,
And little men climbed her high seats and sold
Her honor to the vulture and the worm.

And she seemed broken and they thought her dead,
The Overmen, so brave against the weak.
Has your last word of sophistry been said,
O cult of slaves? Then it is hers to speak.


1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
Announcing the New Continental Pattern
THE tastes of today in furnishings and decorations revert to the more simple lines of earlier times.
The Continental is an example of the beauty that lies in simplicity. Charming for its historical suggestion and most fitting to the line of 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silver Plate—the trade mark which is an American institution.
Sold by leading dealers with an unqualified guarantee made possible by the actual test of over 65 years.
Send for illustrated catalogue "X-81"
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Successor to Meriden Britannia Company
MERIDEN, CONN.
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO
HAMILTON, CANADA
The World's Largest Makers of Sterling Silver and Plate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE life of a locomotive is 30 years *plus* because it travels over smooth steel rails, while the life of an automobile is 5 years *minus*, unless equipped with the

Truffault-Hartford
SHOCK ABSORBER

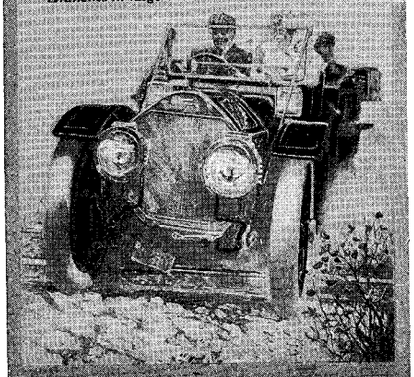
It's all a matter of vibration. In the instance of the locomotive, the smooth, even rails minimize vibration; in the instance of the automobile, the rough, uneven roadbed intensifies it into jolt and jar. The use of Truffault-Hartfords means the minimization of vibration and a 25% prolongation of the automobile's life. It means comfortable riding on the roughest roads.

Used by 250,000 motorists
Adopted by 25 makers

PRICES, Five Models, $60, $50, $35, $16
Special Ford Type, $16

Address Department B for miniature catalog

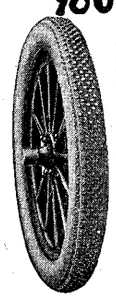
HARTFORD SUSPENSION COMPANY
E. V. HARTFORD, President
191 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J.
Branches in large cities *Dealers everywhere*



FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
Dept. C Boston, Mass.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.** Address nearest factory office.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
1120 Karpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1320 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.

Clear the slow mists from her half-darkened eyes,
As slow mists parted over Valmy fell,
As once again her hands in high surprize
Take hold upon the battlements of Hell.

Here is a poem in more popular vein. Mr. Vernède's verses have a music that Swinburne might envy and that poet never wrote with greater feeling.

ENGLAND TO THE SEA

By R. E. Vernède

Harken, O mother, harken to thy daughter!
Fain would I tell thee what men tell to me,
Saying that henceforth no more on any water
Shall I be first or great or loved or free,

But that these others—so the tale is spoken—
Who have not known thee all the centuries
By fire and sword shall yet turn England broken
Back from thy breast and beaten from thy seas,

Me—whom thou bearest where thy waves should guard me,
Me—whom thou suckled'st on thy milk of foam,
Me—whom thy kisses shaped what while they marred me,
To whom thy storms are sweet and ring of home.

"Behold," they cry, "she is grown soft and strengthless,
All her proud memories changed to fear and fret."
Say, thou, who hast watched through ages that are lengthless,
Whom have I feared, and when did I forget?

What sons of mine have shunned thy whorls and races?
Have I not reared for thee time and again,
And bid go forth to share thy fierce embraces,
Sea-ducks, sea-wolves, sea-rovers, and sea-men!

Names that thou knowest—great hearts that thou holdest
Rocking them, rocking them in an endless wake—
Captains the world can match not with its boldest,
Hawke, Howard, Grenville, Frobisher, and Drake?

Nelson—the greatest of them all—the master
Who swept across thee like a shooting star,
And, while the Earth stood veiled before disaster,
Caught Death and slew him—there—at Trafalgar?

Mother, they knew me then as thou didst know me,
Then I cried, Peace, and every flag was furled:
But I am old, it seems, and they would show me
That never more my peace shall bind the world.

Wherefore, O Sea, I standing thus before thee,
Stretch forth my hands unto thy surge and say:
"When they come forth who seek this empire o'er thee,
And I go forth to meet them—on that day

God grant to us the old Armada weather,
The winds that rip, the heavens that stoop and lour—
Not till the Sea and England sink together,
Shall they be masters! Let them boast that hour!"

Many English poets are expressing their scorn for the youth who refuses to enlist. Mr. Stephen Phillips's poem (from the London *Daily Mail*) is a forceful piece of irony.

THE SHIRKER

By Stephen Phillips

He moors the skiff within the cooler gloom
Of river branches, unaware of doom;
Cushioned he lolls and looks in faces fair,
Nursing with placid hand anointed hair.
It seems he scarcely can uplift the weight
Of summer afternoon, far less of fate.
So the young Briton, sprawling in his strength,
Supports a heavy Sabbath at full length,
Till sinks the sun on more than that sweet river,
Perhaps upon our day goes down forever.
But tho that orb may on an Empire set
Tomlinson lights another cigaret.

President Wilson's request that all American citizens observe strict neutrality "in speech and in thought" during this astounding war has not kept two American poets from writing splendid and violently partizan poems. Like Mr. George Sylvester Viereck's ringing tribute to the German Emperor, the beautiful and passionate verses which follow appeared in Mr. Don Marquis's column, "The Sun Dial," in the New York *Evening Sun*. Incidentally it may be remarked that there are few American magazines that print more good poetry in the course of a year than this newspaper. The initials "F. F. V." evidently are assumed.

AUX ARMES

By F. F. V.

Your border forts have heard in dread
The wrathful speech of gun to gun.
Across the dawn a flag is spread—
An eagle black that blots the sun!
The heavy surge of marching men
Beats hard against your wide frontier;—
The War Lord hurls his host again
Along its path of yesteryear.

Enchained in links of Prussian steel,
Your Strassburg calls again for aid.
Once more is raised the iron heel
To tramp your lilies . . . draw the blade,
Oh, Frenchmen, that your Bayard swung!
Grasp Du Guesclin's mighty lance!
And with the song your sires have sung,
Go smite and win . . . or die for France!

He rides before you on this day,
Ye men of France . . . he rides alone
And somber, in his coat of gray,
With eyes of iron and face of stone—
He knew the road to proud Berlin!
And mark, resurgent from her pyre,
She sweeps across the battle's din,
The Maid of Arc, in mail of fire!

Unleash your souls! Sweep o'er the line
That bars you from your lost Lorraine—
And from your banner, in the Rhine
Wash off the third Napoleon's stain!
The German's pillage-smoke mounts high,
His flame-tongued cannon stab the gloom—
Go teach the foe how Frenchmen die,
And let your Glory be his Doom!

It seems a needless affectation to spell "memory" "memorie." But this is the only blemish in Gervais Gage's exquisite little song. We take it from his book "From Far Lands" (The Macmillan Company).

AT A GATE ON THE HILL

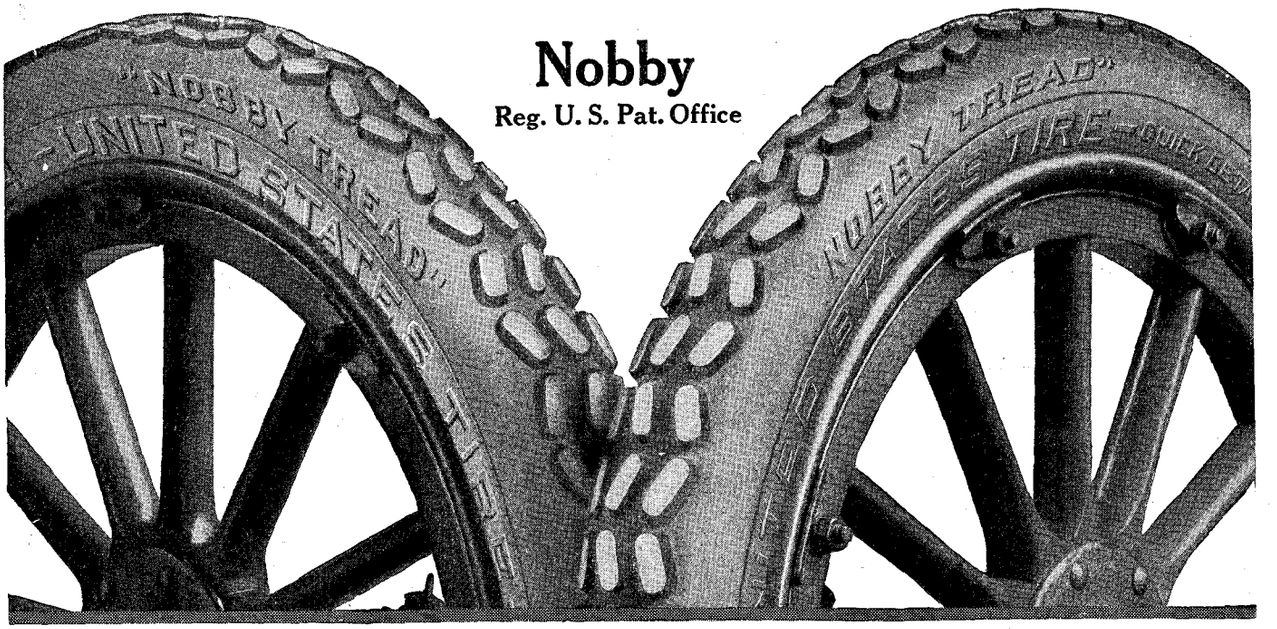
By Gervais Gage

At a gate on the hill in the parting hour,
When the wind blew soft on the sea,
He laid in the maiden's hand a flower:
"O sweet, thy pledge from me!
Years shall be sped, the flower be dead,
But not my love to thee:
O, not my love to thee!
Keep thou it still in a heart on the hill
In a tender memorie!"

At a gate on the hill, in a weary hour
When the rough wind vexed the sea,
She held in her hand the faded flower:
"O sweet, my pledge from thee!
The years are sped, the flower is dead,
But not thy love to me,
Tho there come no news from the sea:
It liveth still in a heart on the hill
In a quenchless memorie!"

On a grave by the hill he knelt—alone,
The wanderer, back from the sea;
He knelt alone by a white gravestone:
And, carven curiously,
The scroll he read:
—"*The flower is dead:*
But not thy love in me,
Tho thou stayest long on the sea:
By a higher hill it waiteth still,
At a fairer gate for thee:
In a deathless tryst with thee!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Cheapest Tire Service

Your tires cost you just exactly what they cost you per mile of wear.

The first cost of a tire is a reliable guide only when it adds up enough real mileage wear in the end.

Find out the exact cost of your tire service, and then you will know the truth about real tire economy.

Today the majority of serious automobile owners understand this—that is why they are buying "Nobby Treads"—that is why "Nobby Treads" are called

Business Basis Tires

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

Today "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

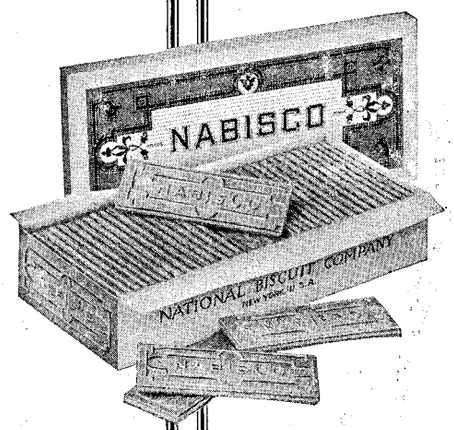
United States Tire Company

NOTE THIS:—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

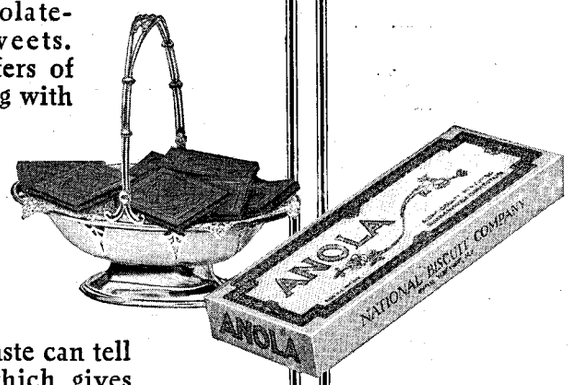
—entrancing sweets which are always and everywhere popular. Wafer confections centered with delicately flavored cream. The perfect accompaniment for every dessert. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.



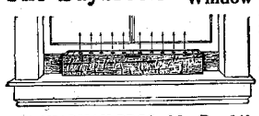
ANOLA

—a new conception in chocolate-flavored sweets. Exquisite wafers of crisped baking with chocolate-flavored cream nestling between. Anola has achieved a new delight which only taste can tell —a flavor which gives immediate pleasure. In ten-cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



The Saybrook Adjustable Window Ventilator



For office or home, "circulation without draft." Sent on ten days' trial. Write for Booklet "More Fresh Air" Free.

THE CHAPMAN BROS. CO., Box 140, Saybrook Pt., Conn.

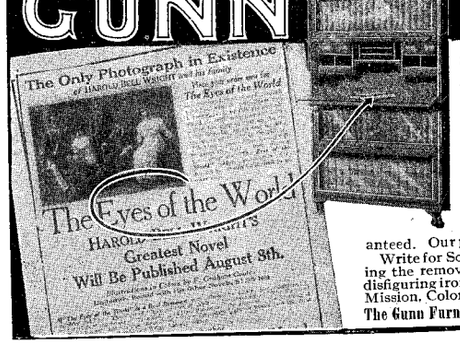
REID'S GENUINE RAZORBACK
Smithfield Va. Hams
COOKED & SHIPPED ANYWHERE

No other ham approaches in delicacy a genuine Smithfield Razorback as my "Ole Virginia cook" prepares them. They are 38c the pound—plus 75c the ham for cooking—sizes 9 to 18 lbs. Hams shipped uncooked if desired.

Further information on request.

A. PAGE REID BALTIMORE, MD.

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES



are made for little libraries that are bound to grow. You will find them adapted to the books you have and are getting this season, and you will be just as delighted with their usefulness, fitness, beauty, good quality, and economy when you have hundreds of books in your own collection.

You can start with one section and add as needed. We have agencies everywhere. Gunn quality is guaranteed. Our prices are lower than others.

Write for Souvenir bookmark and Catalog showing the removable, non-binding doors, absence of disfiguring iron bands, and the handsome Sanitary, Mission, Colonial, and Standard designs.

The Gunn Furniture Co., Dept. B-19, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VON HINDENBURG AND RENNENKAMPF

JUST what has been happening in the Russo-German department of the war is more or less of a mystery. If the vague, unsatisfactory, and untrustworthy reports that have reached us are an indication of the information possest by the War Offices in Berlin and Petrograd, it is likely that the authentic history of these operations can be written only by the soldiers themselves. Of the personality of the two armies on the East Prussian border we know little save the names of two generals on opposing sides, Von Hindenburg and Rennenkampf. The former, who apparently enjoys much popularity in Germany, is called by the New York *Times* the Cincinnatus of the present war. He was called into command after three years on the retired list, given the aid of Major General Ludendorf, the great German expert in tactical investiture, and the support of the army of Schleswig-Holstein, and left to stem by his own strategy the Russian tide threatening Berlin. That he succeeded has been evinced by the extraordinary moderation with which the optimistic Petrograd War Office has announced successes in East Prussia, for where Petrograd can not anticipate a victory and state it as a feat accomplished, there must indeed be little to hope. By his speedy and clever repulse of the threatening Slavs, Von Hindenburg won for himself his third Imperial decoration. The first came in the war with Austria in 1866. We read:

At the battle of Königgratz, with only about forty men under his command he took an Austrian battery without other assistance. He led the charge on this battery, and when three of the guns had been captured he fell, stunned by a bullet in the head. Young Hindenburg lay on the ground for several minutes, and his soldiers supposed him dead. Gradually they began to retreat, but, when the advance guard reached the spot where he lay, he sprang up. It seemed as tho he had suddenly become conscious that the victory he had won was in jeopardy. The bullet had only grazed his head, tearing open the scalp, but not even marking the skull. With fiercer enthusiasm than before he sprang to the head of his men and ordered another charge. This time they took the three remaining guns of the Austrian battery. When that was done young Hindenburg fainted.

A few days later the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Red Eagle, with Crossed Swords. This is an order that is ordinarily conferred only on majors or officers of higher rank. For a subaltern to get it was most unusual.

In the Franco-Prussian War Hindenburg was a captain, and he took part in the storming of St. Prevat, near Metz, one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, in which the German loss was 40 per cent. of those engaged. That was on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

August 18. Twelve days later he was in the battle of Sedan, where he led his company in a charge. At the close of the battle of Sedan, Captain Hindenburg was decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Iron Cross.

The other day, after the battle of East Prussia, Hindenburg received his third decoration direct from the hands of the Emperor. This was also an Iron Cross, but different from the one given him forty-four years ago. That was made of the metal of captured French cannon and bore the figures '70. This will be made of captured Russian cannon and will bear the figures '14.

Another writer in *The Times* refers to General Rennenkampf as one of the few Russian generals to come through the Russo-Japanese War with an enhanced military reputation. Into his charge was given the task of repressing revolutionary outbreaks that followed the war and the demobilization of troops. He has been a power in Manchuria. The writer, Frederic McCormick, tells of a visit he paid to General Rennenkampf in his stronghold in the mountains near Mukden, and of the man he saw:

In the dead of winter, 1904, when the Russian Army was in dugouts on the Sha River, I took a Chinese cart to transport my kit, and marched three days into the mountains over the frozen snow to his headquarters. It was just before Christmas, and along the military road, immediately behind the position which I followed, I saw the coldest bivouacking I had ever seen. Russian soldiers were camping on the bare, icy uplands in winter winds as cold as in the Dakotas.

Rennenkampf's line of communication stretched up the icy mountain valleys and across the range at a point called by the Chinese Ta-ling, *i.e.*, "Great Pass." Carts would struggle sometimes for hours to get over some slippery point on this road. I reached the summit a little after noon, to look over miles and miles of snowy peaks. The sun was shining, but it was bitter cold. From my provision box I fished up a small tin of American "potted" fowl. The most conspicuous statement on the label urged that it be opened in a cool place! It had come all the way from Indianapolis.

I then began the descent of the pass, and here the trouble of the march began. Far more difficult than the climbing from obstacle to obstacle was the struggle of finding a foothold to steady one's descent. One of the first things General Rennenkampf asked me when we met afterward was the number of times I had fallen coming down the pass. It was necessary to leap and wallow in the snow to save one's legs from utter exhaustion. It took twelve hours to descend and was close to midnight when I reached the outskirts of the general's bivouac.

I found Rennenkampf a pronounced German type with close-cropped hair like the Cossacks of the Caucasus, but without their beard, and only a heavy mustache, not worn in the German fashion. He was apparently about forty-eight years of age. I remember his eyes as rather large and gray. He wore a general's long military coat with three stars on his shoulder-straps. His other ornaments were a cross

THE HOLMES COMPANY sells reliable Jewelry and Silverware **direct to you** by mail. **We link together the Factory and the Home.** We issue a Big Catalog of Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silver and Plated Table Ware, Toilet and Leather Goods, and Novelties. Think of it, of rings alone there are several hundred designs. The Holmes Catalog is a splendid guide for Jewelry shoppers.

This beautiful catalog pictures thousands of splendid articles suitable for **Christmas, Wedding** and **Birthday Presents.** It solves the gift problem for everybody, large or small, young or old. We give you high quality, low prices and remarkable service. We will please you or we will return your money.

I have advertised in this magazine for years; The Mechanics National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, will also vouch for my honesty to any new customer.

It is easy to get my Splendid Catalog; **you don't have to buy a thing.** Just write your name and address on the coupon, or on a post card, and mail it—**that's all.** **A. W. Holmes,** Pres.

The HOLMES CO., Providence, R.I.
Diamonds—Jewelry—Silverware

Embroidery Set Our Splendid Catalog is a Big Book of Big Values in Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware; to introduce our goods we offer you this beautiful Sewing Set, **that every woman needs,** for **only $1.00.** An ideal set to own yourself, or for a birthday or holiday gift.

	Catalog Price
11133 Stiletto 5½ inches long, adjustable	$.25
11009 Stork Embroidery Scissors—finest steel	.50
11177 Turtle Tape Measure—silver plate	.35
11098 Emery, Sterling Silver top, silk tassel	.20
11087 Sterling Silver Thimble—any size	.25
11301 Embroidery Hoop, 5 inch	.15
Heart-shaped Satin-lined Case	.25
Value	$1.95

Pin a dollar bill to the coupon below; write your name and address plainly; and send to The Holmes Co. You'll be pleased, or your money will come back quick. We will also send you our big catalog, **free.**

☞ **Why should I Send for The Holmes Catalog?**

BECAUSE it is free; BECAUSE it will help me to save money; BECAUSE it pictures lifetime jewelry and silverware; BECAUSE it pictures thousands of splendid articles suitable for Christmas and other presents—it will help me solve all my gift problems; BECAUSE The Holmes Catalog tells me an easy way to shop without leaving my home—my name and address on a post card is sufficient. **I will send for this free catalog anyway.**

☞ **Why should I Buy from The Holmes Co.?**

BECAUSE they link together the factory and the home; BECAUSE I save the profits of the middlemen; BECAUSE their service is guaranteed satisfactory—they are prompt; BECAUSE every purchase will come to me Daintily Boxed—**a perfect gift;** BECAUSE I shall save time, money and trouble; BECAUSE it is gratifying to trade with a house that gives me honest service in a friendly, courteous, business spirit.

☞ **I can Safely Buy from The Holmes Co.**

BECAUSE their goods are high in quality; BECAUSE their prices are low; BECAUSE they have thousands of satisfied customers; BECAUSE they are absolutely reliable—advertising in this magazine guarantees their reliability. BECAUSE I take no risk—they guarantee safe and free delivery, and they guarantee to please me or to return my money. Nobody could do more.

I will take this opportunity, **as thousands are doing,** to get the big money-saving Holmes Catalog by just a few strokes of my pen. I will fill out the coupon and mail it now.

Cut here and mail to us
I will send for this Free Catalog Now

BECAUSE it will make my Christmas Shopping pleasant and easy; BECAUSE The Holmes Catalog will solve all my gift problems, it is **so full of suggestions;** BECAUSE at the low prices I can **delight more of my friends** with better gifts. I will fill out the coupon **NOW** and get the Free Catalog—it isn't a day too soon. Let me see—do I want that sewing set?—**every woman needs one;** I'll enclose a dollar. I know it's a great big bargain. **THE HOLMES CO., R. I.**
234 Elmwood, Providence, R. I.

I want the Big Holmes Catalog by return mail FREE.

I enclose $____ Send me ____

Name ____

Town ____ Street ____ State ____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hupmobile
Car of the American Family

$1200

The new Hupmobile is simply a delight, even to those Hup owners who were completely satisfied before.

It is more than ever the car of the American family, because comfort—the first consideration—has been immeasurably increased; because the cushions are deeper and softer; because there's more room to relax and stretch, front and rear.

It is a bigger car, a better car—and therefore a more faithful friend, a more loyal servant, to the American family.

Hupp Motor Car Co., Detroit

5-passenger Touring or Roadster model, $1200 f. o. b. Detroit. In Canada, $1400 f. o. b. Windsor.

Removable Sedan and Coupe Tops for winter driving at exceptionally attractive prices

The Countryside Magazine
FOR TEN YEARS "SUBURBAN LIFE"
LIBERTY H. BAILEY, Contributing Editor

UNDER Dean Bailey, of Cornell, we shall cover the field of the open country, and at the same time continue the housebuilding, garden, and other successful features of Suburban Life. There will be stories of human interest, discussions of legislation affecting the countryside, the conservation of natural resources, problems of the rural community, the farmer who is making good—all these things, and more, handled by an expert editorial staff in a fascinating way.

A Trial Trip with Bailey

This will be a Bailey year. You can't afford to miss it. Send us a $1 bill at our risk, pinned to the following coupon, and we will give you a 7-Months Trial Trip with Bailey—October to April—the best of the year, and including all the special issues. Use this Coupon Today.

THE SUBURBAN PRESS, Publishers The Countryside Magazine
334 Fourth Avenue, New York
Gentlemen: For the inclosed One Dollar, enter my name for 7-Months Trial Trip with Bailey—October to April.

NAME _____
STREET _____
Oct. 17 N. CITY _____ STATE _____

of the Order of Vladimir and the St. George's cross. On his left wrist was a heavy gold chain. He had just been attacked by Kuroki and forced to retire, but retaliated and recovered his lost ground. The position he was in looked dangerous on account of the cold, narrow, and difficult pass through which he would have to retreat if prest. I mentioned this. He made light of danger and the rigors of the campaign, and laughed at my mishaps in the pass. He made a good sitter, changed to a black leather service short coat for another sketch, and autographed my sketches in memory of the visit.

If his fighting qualities are as well tempered for this conflict as they were in 1905, it is safe to say that Germany will find in him a source of most of the trouble and anxiety that she is to suffer in the next few months. The Germans are beginning to demonstrate that they do not know when they are beaten, but General Rennenkampf's attitude is even more decided—he *will* not be beaten, and apparently refuses to admit the word defeat in his lexicon of war. Mr. McCormick says of him:

His sayings and achievements were discust throughout the whole Russian position. He was a fierce opponent of retreat. He always protested against retreat, and sometimes, when he would receive a dispatch from some commander on the line saying he must retire unless he receive reenforcements, Rennenkampf would reply that if he retreated his name would be stricken from the army.

At his headquarters he would allow no one to discuss peace. The subject was taboo. In the battle of Mukden, when retreat was ordered, Rennenkampf telegraphed asking the Commander-in-Chief to permit him to hold his position, which he had maintained against daily assaults for eight days. Rennenkampf had a captain of Cossacks who whipt a young noble under him for cowardice under fire. This was against the law of the State. Rennenkampf took responsibility for the act and telegraphed the young man's father that he was whipping his son for cowardice, and got the father's thanks for administering the deserved punishment.

It is said that the Japanese held a small opinion of the military value of the Cossacks, and it was generally supposed that the Cossack had deteriorated as a fighter. That he has not done so the present events seem to testify, and, we are told—

The St. Petersburg correspondents' conception of Rennenkampf's raid to Koenigsburg is that of a Cossack success. They speak of his rush to Gerdauen and his brilliant maneuver in upsetting the German encircling plan intending to flank him, and his rapid return to the Russian fortified position.

But much water has flowed under the bridge of military affairs in Russia since the Russo-Japanese War, and there is another picture of Rennenkampf's raid that is more expressive of his genius than are details respecting Cossacks. It is the reported story from one of the Russian

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

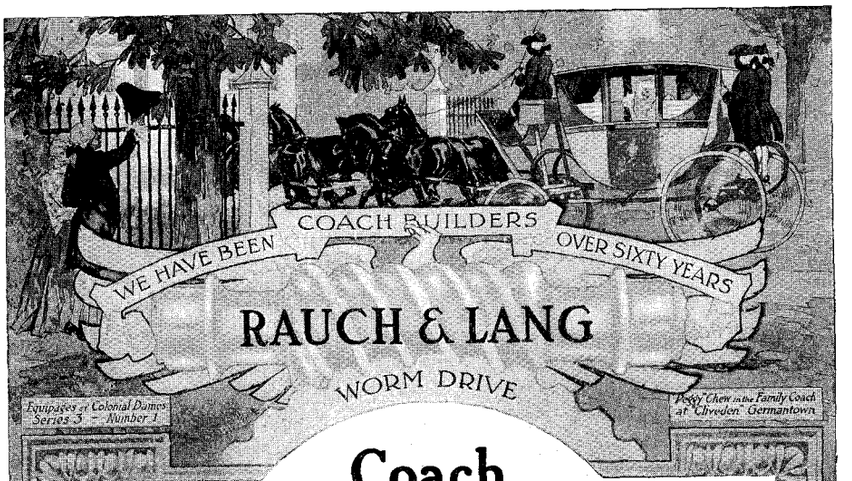
Red Cross men, who said: "I was walking beside one of our carts listening to the sound of heavy artillery, when shouts warned us to get off the road. We did so, and not less than a hundred huge motor-trucks thundered past, closely packed, each carrying about thirty men, and traveling at not less than forty miles an hour. That was Rennenkampf reenforcing his threatened flank."

This is a better picture of the methods of General von Hindenberg's opponent, who doubtless has been dispatched to the Russian right flank by the Grand Duke Nicholas for the same reason that Kuropatkin dispatched him to the Russian left flank. He has been one of the most loyal subjects of the Czar and one of the most determined fighters of all the Czar's chiefs. His military characteristic is that of applying himself intensely to the task of worrying his enemy. He did this in Manchuria, and he appears to be doing it in East Prussia.

SAVING SUNKEN SHIPS

TO read of the smaller craft that cluster about disabled vessels on the ocean and harry them with offers of a tow, one might think that a ship that earns salvage is a sort of conscienceless usurer. The fact that the rescuer of a ship lying at the mercy of the elements usually wants compensation for his trouble and danger seems to the unthinking landsman hardly excusable. But, on the contrary, the salvor really deserves a great deal of praise, as a writer in *The London Magazine* tells us, both for his hardihood and courage and for the ingenuity with which he attacks the problems that sea and storm may weave for him. This is true, at least, of the professional salvor, whose gain is reaped at the cost of infinite toil from the bed of the sea itself. There are few wrecks so broken or so deep that some enterprising salvage firm will not attempt their recovery. In this work various methods are used, but in principle these may be reduced to two. One is to employ the force of the tide against that of gravitation, and the other is to displace sufficient weight of water about a vessel, by the use of watertight pontoons lasht to the hulk or a superconstructed coffer-dam, to counterbalance the weight of the vessel itself, and so bring it to the surface. The tide is employed as a salvage agent by means of floats ranged alongside the spot where the vessel lies, from which chains are passed down under the sunken ship. At low tide these chains are made taut, and when the rising tide lifts the floats and the suspended ship together, they can be towed inshore by tugs. Among the numerous wrecks mentioned by the writer an account is given of the salvage of the British cruiser *Gladiator*, sunk in the Solent from a collision with the liner *St. Paul*. Nearly every known means of raising vessels was used:

The raising of this vessel is one of the


WE HAVE BEEN COACH BUILDERS OVER SIXTY YEARS
RAUCH & LANG
WORM DRIVE
Equipages of Colonial Dames Series 3 — Number 1.
Peggy Chew in the Family Coach at "Clveden" Germantown

Coach Built Electric

THE Rauch & Lang is the only Coach Built Electric—the sole design conforming to high art standards—having harmonious contour—perfected scientific construction.

Ownership means unqualified assurance of service—of prestige—a result of sixty years leadership in coach building. No after regrets.

The Rauch & Lang is Worm Driven—(Top-Mounted—Straight-Type) the first Electric to offer successfully this advanced method of propulsion—Silence—No Adjustments—Longevity.

All the mileage you can use in a day—as fast as the law allows. *New models now being shipped.*

Dealers in all principal cities will gladly demonstrate. Catalog upon request.

The RAUCH & LANG CARRIAGE CO.
2180 W. 25th St., Cleveland

BRANCHES:
New York, 1800 Broadway;
Minneapolis, 1207 Harmon Place;
Kansas City, 3501 Main Street;
Cleveland, 629 Superior Avenue.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or fee returned. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

CZAR'S GIFT How a brother won freedom for a brother by his art as a sculptor. Cloth, 40 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Home of J. J. Cleary, Charlotte Blvd., Rochester, N. Y. Architect, H. B. Nurse, Rochester, N. Y. 25,000 CREO-DIPT Red on roof; 17,000 CREO-DIPT Brown on sidewalls; Perfection 18-inch shingles.

For Sidewalls and Roof "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles

Whether you re-shingle or build a new house, use "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles and the work is done for a life-time.

Always Look Good—Save Painting
14 Grades, 16, 18, 24-inch. 25 Different Colors
Save Muss and Waste of Staining on Job

"CREO-DIPT" Shingles come in bundles ready-to-lay. We select Red Cedar shingles, dip them in creosote and stain them any color desired. No poor shingles—no wedge-shaped shingles. They lay faster and look better.

Write for FREE "CREO-DIPT" Booklet Today. It shows different types of "CREO-DIPT" houses selected from all parts of the country.

Give name of your Lumber Dealer and ask for Sample Color Pad. Name of Architect appreciated.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
1034 Oliver Street No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Make your Push Button an Office Telephone

Here is something new for your office—a simple outfit which you can connect to your push-button wires and transform your present call bell or buzzer into a practical telephone line.

Two of these inexpensive

Western Electric
Inter-phones

can be easily connected up—one in place of your push button at your desk, and the other where the bell or buzzer is—at your office boy's or stenographer's desk.

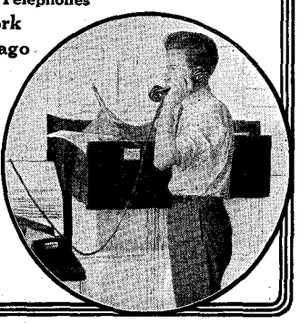
All you have to do then is to telephone for what you want, instead of waiting for your clerk to come to you for directions. This simple arrangement saves time at both ends of the line. It costs little to install and no more to keep up than your present push button-buzzer arrangement. A convenience you cannot afford to be without.

We Will Send On Approval

Western Electric Company

Manufacturers of the 8,000,000 "Bell" Telephones
463 West Street, New York
500 S. Clinton Street, Chicago

We will ship you these Inter-phones by parcel post, all ready to connect, on receipt of $8.75. Your money back if not satisfied. For full particulars and directions for attaching these Inter-phones, write for Booklet No. 60-D.



The Real Latin Quarter of Paris By F. Berkeley Smith

Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia, profusely illustrated - - - - - - - $1.20

Charles Dana Gibson: "*It is like a trip to Paris.*"
Frederic Remington: "*You have left nothing undone.*"

Funk & Wagnalls Company, *Publishers*, New York

SEVASTOPOL And Other Military Tales

The Morning Leader, London: "No other modern book approaches 'Sevastopol' in the completeness and directness with which it unveils the realities of war. The strongest meat Kipling can provide is milk beside Count Tolstoy's sketches of war." 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London

$1.00 Buys the Best History of the War.

Of Special Importance to NEW Readers of The Literary Digest

A DEMAND has sprung up all over the country for issues of The Literary Digest covering the early phases of the war, and these issues are being quickly snapped up.

When the war is concluded the most reliable place of reference for the *real facts* concerning it will be the non-partisan files of The Literary Digest. *Back numbers are becoming scarcer every day.* When those on hand are sold these issues will be out of print, and no more can be obtained at any price. If you would own what will later universally be sought as the most *reliable* and *valuable* history of the war, this is probably your last chance to get it. Get these ten important numbers of the Digest NOW, *August 1st to and including October 3d.* These ten numbers cover the war from the death of the Grand Duke of Austria to the date of the last Digest mentioned. The ten numbers, securely wrapped and prepaid to your address, for $1.00. In these ten numbers are valuable charts, maps, pictures, cartoons, etc.

Merely send us a one-dollar bill and say, "Send me the ten war numbers of The Digest."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York City, N. Y.

finest pieces of salvage work ever recorded. The cruiser was not completely covered by water, but was lying on her side, with a little of her gray armor showing above the surface. Upon examination by divers, it was found that a huge hole fifty feet long had been torn in her side, and several of the boiler-rooms were open to the sea. How to get her back to Portsmouth was the question. But an even more urgent matter was to prevent her slipping into deep water, for the sea-bed where she rested shelved rapidly, and the strong currents made of her nearly six thousand tons' dead weight a trifle, to be played with at will.

Accordingly, steps were taken to get her nearer the shore, and to aid this plan the divers began to dismantle the ship.

First of all, the guns and their shields, weighing about fifteen tons each, were slung out of her and salved. Then the divers, making great use of submarine pneumatic tools, got to work cutting out various other fittings.

The great funnels were then cut off and hauled out; ventilators were treated similarly; the boats and the davits were retrieved; and so the stripping of the ship went on to completion, not without many delays, for the tides ran very strongly, and the *Gladiator* was in an exposed position, so that often the divers could not work.

Then came the stopping-up of every opening in the vessel. Wooden covers were made to fit where the funnels had been, and wooden covers were made and fitted with bolts to every other opening in the ship until she was water-tight—except for the gash in her side.

To this the divers now turned their attention, and it was found that some of those great thick armor-plates had folded down as tho they were but tinfoil.

To prevent any further damage to the hull, these ragged, jagged pieces were carefully blasted away with gelignite, after which two pontoons about fifty feet long, and each capable of lifting one hundred tons, were moored to the wreck to help ease her while an attempt was made to tow her inshore.

A steam-dredger now came on the scene, and began to clear away the sand which the swirling waters had deposited in front of the ship's bow, while five gunboats, each carrying powerful steam-driven pumps, moored bow-on to the *Gladiator*, and waited while the divers placed the suction ends of the pumps in position. It was recognized that tugs alone would not be able to move that vast amount of metal, so two giant steam-capstans were erected ashore, and from them two monster steel-wire ropes were stretched to the wreck, to which they were securely fastened.

The signal was given. All the pumps started to work, the cables stretched to the shore began to strain, and after a time the vessel started to slide and continued to slide—for a distance of just six feet, when she stopt, owing to a projecting part of the ship digging into the sand. So, to prevent her slipping back to deep water, the pumped-out compartments had to be refilled, and the wreck sank again!

Another and another attempt was made. On one occasion one of the great cables strained from the ship to the shore snapt with a tremendous report. It was lucky no man was in the way as it flashed, writhing like a lash, over the sea, for it would most certainly have cut him clean in two.

Tripods were raised on the side of the sunken *Gladiator*, and by attaching cables

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the masts and over the tops of the tripods it was sought to pull the ship upright. Other pontoons were made, until seven, with a combined lifting-power of about one thousand tons, were fastened to the wreck. To assist the vessel still further to right herself, pigs of iron weighing 280 tons were placed on the keel.

Gradually, inch by inch, the vessel began to assume an upright position, but the upper deck was still several feet under water, and so the salvors, after consideration, determined to cover it in with a big coffer-dam.

At length, after five months of disheartening work, the day of the grand effort dawned. The pumps were started, and water began to pour from the ship. For hour after hour the pumping went on, and at last the salvors found that the six thousand tons of dead weight lying at the bottom of the Solent were beginning to shift and rise. Pumping went on with unabated fury. The water, from a yellow color, turned to gray, and then to black, and the salvors knew they were getting to the bottom of the waters in the *Gladiator*.

Bit by bit she rose until pontoons and pumps had conquered. The tugs fastened on to her, and very carefully, very slowly, the little procession crept across the Solent and nightfall saw the crippled *Gladiator* safe in Portsmouth Harbor.

One unique device in salvage, used when it is deemed possible to make a hulk sufficiently water-tight to permit of its being pumped out, is to send a slate down to the diver, who is inspecting the wreck on the ocean-bed. On this he sketches roughly what repairs are needed, making special specifications of any holes that may be covered by plates. While the workers below are busy removing as much of the ship's cargo as possible, plates are forged in the wrecking-boat's workshop above; later these are sent down, the holes are patched up, and there is left only the work of the pumps to bring the wreck to the surface. Often a salved vessel dives back again into the deeps before it can be got ashore. At such times the salvors' work is all to be done over again, perhaps with yet greater difficulties. One case is recorded wherein the salvage crew saw their prize sink four consecutive times just when they had succeeded in bringing her up within sight. They tried a fifth time, and won. Following are two brief accounts of rather remarkable salvages. The first is of the *Milwaukee*, hard on the rocks near Aberdeen on her maiden voyage:

The rocks caught her by the nose, and held her so tight that there was not the slightest hope of ever pulling her away again.

The salvors recognized this in a flash, but they were gifted with vivid imaginations, and they determined on an extraordinary experiment. To save the valuable machinery in the after-part, they decided to cut the ship in two with dynamite.

Accordingly a belt of dynamite cartridges was fastened round the ship just forward of the engine-room bulkhead. These were fired. Then came a terrific explosion, and the salvors had the pleasure of seeing the after-part of the *Milwaukee*

Safety First

You will be amazed to know how Cat's Paw Heels have greatly reduced the number of accidents from slipping on wet sidewalks, ice or polished floors.

The Foster Friction Plug won't let you slip. It is set in Cat's Paw Rubber Heels right where the weight falls—right where the wear comes. Not only prevents slipping but *makes 'em wear longer.*

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS
All Dealers 50¢ Attached

Note the three arrows. Each points to a sign of safety.

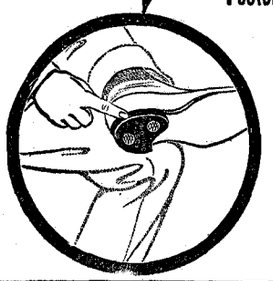
The first shows the Foster Orthopedic Heel which affords safety against falling arches. Gives extra support where needed. Especially valuable for heavy people and those who are on their feet a great deal.

The second arrow points to the famous Black Cat which is your safe guide in buying. Whenever you see a Black Cat think of Cat's Paw Heels. Wherever you see this sign, you know the genuine are sold.

The third arrow points to the regular Cat's Paw Heel which is "worn the world over."

Insist on Cat's Paw Heels from your dealer. Black or tan, 50c. attached. Cost no more than ordinary kinds. Foster Orthopedic, 75c.

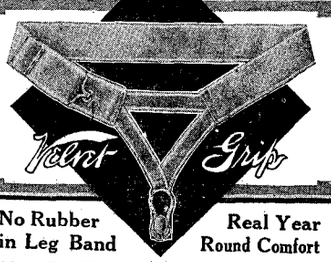
Foster Rubber Co., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.



Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

NEVERBIND
Boston Garter

PATENTED JULY 8, 1913.



No Rubber in Leg Band — **Real Year Round Comfort**

NEVERBIND FITS like your collar, hat or shoes. It can't choke your leg—always lifts on the socks just enough to keep them smooth.

If you don't find it at your dealers we'll send sample pair, postpaid, for 25c, mercerized; 35c, double grip; 50c, silk.

GEORGE FROST CO., Sole Makers, Boston, Mass.

The most costly furniture in a library can never compensate for the *absence* of a Standard Dictionary.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

TO educate your children, support a family, pay off a mortgage, buy a home or dress better? Then do as thousands of others are doing. Make money selling **World's Star Hosiery and Klean Knit Underwear** in your home town.

No previous experience is necessary. We show you how to make money in an **easy, congenial and profitable way.** Two lady agents began in their home town in California and **each made over**

$3,000 FIRST YEAR

We sell **direct from the mill to the home, eliminating the middleman's profit,** thereby giving better value for the money. Our lines for men, women and children are famous the world over. We have in 18 years grown to be the **largest concern in the world** manufacturing and selling knit goods direct to the consumer.

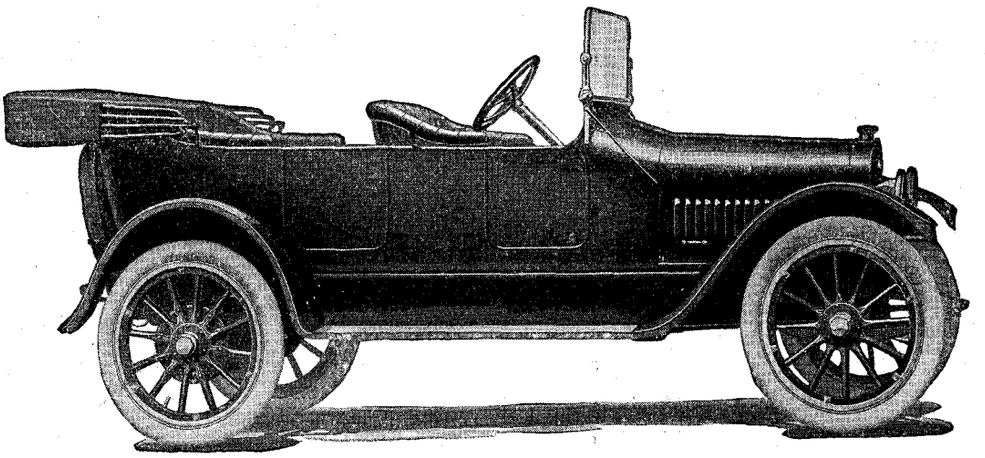
Agents wanted in every town. It is a permanent, pleasant and profitable business. **Write today** for our free catalog. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

WORLD'S STAR KNITTING CO.

Dept. 268, Bay City, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jackson "48"-Six—$1650



Jackson

"No Hill Too Steep, No Sand Too Deep"

Gives You More Than Mere Equipment

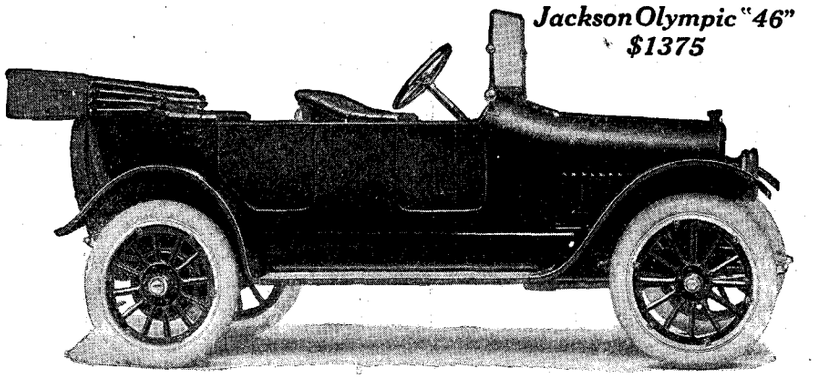
THE Jackson Models for 1915 have everything you could ask for in the way of equipment, beautiful body design and luxurious comfort. But their real value lies beyond these features.

For those who use the same judgment in buying an automobile that they use in every-day purchases, the chiefest value of the Jackson is its long record of years of dependable service and its economy in operation.

This company's thirteen years of experience in automobile manufacture stand behind the present models; and the extraordinary reputation for dependable service which the Jackson has held throughout its history is your best assurance that the 1915 Jackson car you buy will give you the same efficient service the third, fourth and fifth years as the first. Thousands of Jacksons six, seven and even eight years old are still faithfully doing their work every day.

The prices of the 1915 Jackson are as low as sound engineering principles, honest materials and careful workmanship permit us to make them. By all means see these cars before you come to a decision.

Jackson Olympic "46" $1375



Write us today for the name and address of your Jackson dealer. We will send you the new catalog. Address—

Jackson Automobile Company, 1318 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

part company with the bow and slide back off the rocks into the sea. They were naturally jubilant. The ordeal of towing the salved half of the ship back to the Tyne was eventually accomplished, and in the course of time a new bow was built and spliced on the stern of the *Milwaukee*, making a new ship of her—certainly a most extraordinary feat!

Another case is that of the *City of Paris*, apparently doomed to gradual annihilation by the elements:

The relentless sea smashed her savagely on the cruel Cornish coast. Sharp fangs of rock cut through her hull and held her tight. Her position from the first seemed to be quite hopeless.

But an enterprising salvage firm disagreed with these opinions, and, offering their services on the "no success, no pay," principle, started in to do their best. Very, very carefully and piece by piece the divers blew away with dynamite the rocks that transfixed the ship. They had to act very cautiously, for fear of blowing the hull of the vessel to bits. Still they went ahead, and little by little the rock was removed, and the *City of Paris*, afterward known as the *Philadelphia*, was patched and refloated and towed into Falmouth Harbor for repairs. So she was saved. The salvors earned their reward.

A FOOTBALL PARADOX THAT WORKED

WITH the beginning of the football season is brought to light a hitherto mysterious item in the Cornell victory over Pennsylvania last year. It will be remembered that Cornell has been defeated so often and so consistently that victory for the Ithacans had taken on something of a legendary quality. The whole explanation of their sudden success in 1913 may not be included in the story that the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* prints, but the probability is that the strategy it relates must be given by far the major share of the credit for the victory. It appears that Dr. Al Sharpe, the Cornell coach, unexpectedly breaking through the unalterable law of the training-table, which prescribes rigorous adherence to early hours and dieting for the players, paradoxically and in an apparent spirit of mad abandon, ordered them, under pain of penalty, to break training. As the writer tells it:

Sharpe gathered his men about him on the Wednesday before the game after the last practise at Atlantic City, and said: "Now, boys, I want you to go back to the hotel and eat anything you like, and eat plenty of it."

This remark caused considerable comment, and the players believed that this was sarcasm on the part of Sharpe, because it was rumored that one Cornell athlete the previous year had put himself out of the running by an eating exhibition every meal.

"To-night I want you all to go to a show," added Sharpe, "and I don't care what time any of you get into bed. In fact, if I see a man come into this hotel before 11:30 he'll hear from me, and he won't enjoy what he hears. Some of you fellows who don't care particularly for the show can get up a regular bowling-match or a pool tournament. If any of you feel that you would like a little ice-cream, just go ahead and eat it."

This took the starch completely out of the boys. They had visions of a scandal. Sharpe would lose his job and there would be trouble in every way. They figured that if the coach, who was drawing down big money and fighting for a reputation, did not want to win, they were helpless. They wished football was over and immediately forgot all about it. This was just the condition that Sharpe wanted to bring about, and he sat in the hotel lobby and watched his men rolling in around 12. The later his stars stayed out, the more Sharpe smiled. Moakley, also, was in the lobby, but made no bones about the fact that he thought Sharpe was plumb crazy.

Orders had been left at the desk that none of the team was to be disturbed on any condition until he awoke naturally. The result was that the majority of the boys did not get downstairs the day of the game until 9:30, instead of 7, as is customary. Sharpe sent each man into the dining-room to eat a big and hearty breakfast, another unheard-of thing. So bewildered were the players at this sort of training just before a big game that they had taken their minds off football. At 11 o'clock the team was hustled off to Phillie and immediately to Franklin Field.

Just a few minutes before the game Sharpe called his men about him and told them that his actions had seemed strange, but that he had a reason. He told them that he was positive that Cornell would win and that he wanted every man to fight to the finish. Al is a second Mike Murphy for arousing fighting spirit, and in a few minutes he told them things that had them fighting mad. They made up their minds that they would win, and did.

The first person to shake Al Sharpe by the hand after the game was Jack Moakley, who loves Cornell as a mother does a child. Sharpe was then asked to explain his peculiar actions, and this is the way Al put it:

"Cornell gridiron warriors had been coming down to Franklin Field too many years with nothing but past reverses on their minds. It took me only one year up there to find out that the night prior to the game and the morning of the game all the men talked about was the way Penn had pulled off lucky victories in the past. Grads would come around to find out what the team's chances were and would then recall some other year when things looked bright but something went wrong.

"The men talked football, dreamed it, and worried so that they could do nothing but lie in bed from 9 o'clock, the usual retiring time, until the wee hours of the morning. They awoke tired out mentally and physically.

"I made up my mind that I would not have the same condition another year, so I did all in my power to get the men disgusted with everything and to forget football. The late hours did not hurt them because they went to bed tired and slept without the usual worry. The big breakfast was digested long before the battle. I was more afraid of the mental than the physical ability of my men, and when I saw them in the dressing-room before the game I felt in my heart that Cornell was to win because the men were absolutely in perfect trim, mentally and physically, while the other fellows did the worrying, I guess."

It Fills Itself Full in 4 Seconds

When you press the "Crescent-Filler" on the Conklin Pen and then release it, the ink automatically flows up into the reservoir by suction, as shown above. Just one thumb-pressure and 4 seconds' time!

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

NON-LEAKABLE

The "Crescent-Filler" is placed *outside* where you can get to it quickly for filling, but you forget its presence when writing. The Conklin is the original and recognized leader of all self-filling fountain pens.

Sold by Stationers, Druggists, Jewelers, on 30 days' trial. $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up. Write for catalog and two little books of pen wit—all free.

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.
280 Conklin Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

NEW YORK 33-35 W. 42nd Street
BOSTON 59 Temple Place
CHICAGO 700 N. American Bldg., State and Monroe Sts.
DENVER 700-728 E & C Building
SAN FRANCISCO 579 Market Street
WINNIPEG, CANADA 346 Donald Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Will your house last one hundred years?

New York City has over a score of frame houses built before 1800.

"Well built," you say. True, but well painted, too, and almost uniformly with

Dutch Boy White Lead

and Dutch Boy linseed oil. Such paint, tinted any color, is so fine that it sinks into every joint and wood pore. It is just elastic enough to prevent cracking, to keep the wood thoroughly covered and hence perfectly preserved.

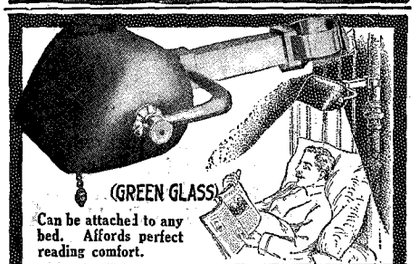
Write for Paint Adviser No. 813

A group of practical helps sent *FREE*

Tells how to mix materials for any surface or weather condition; how to choose look-best and last-longest colors; how to estimate quantity of paint and probable cost; how to test paint for purity.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Boston Cincinnati Cleveland
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco St. Louis
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia)
(National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)



"EMERALITE" BED LAMP

THIS convenient, practical "Emeralite" Lamp fits any bed-post—round, square, vertical or horizontal. Will not mar bed's finish. The emerald green glass shade with white glass lining protects the eyes and concentrates a soft, restful light right where you want it.

Write for booklet showing, in actual colors, this and thirty other handsome styles of "Emeralite" Lamps—for office, library, parlor, piano, den, sickroom, etc.

Dealers everywhere can supply you.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO. 36 Warren St. New York

BE KIND TO YOUR EYES

UNCENSORED BREVITIES

WE think of a world catastrophe like the present war as something in which great masses of humanity are engaged, and hence the most startling moments come when the act of some single individual among all the countless thousands of combatants and non-combatants places him on a par with regiments and armies. Such is the story, received in the midst of cables of terrific fighting near Longwy, France, of the telephone girl in the little nearby village of Etain. The Sioux City *Journal* describes the situation and comments upon the operator's courage:

Villagers in fear of death were scuttling out of little homes like rats driven from holes by flood.

One person in the village remained at her accustomed post and from time to time recorded into the mouth of a telephone receiver the progress of the conflict, while a French general at the other end of the wire listened. Presently her communications were interrupted. "A bomb has just fallen in this office," the girl called to the general. Then conversation ceased.

It is always that way with the telephone girl when tragedy stalks abroad and there is necessity to maintain communication with the outside world. The telephone girl of Etain may be lionized in lyric literature. She deserves it. The telephone girl of Etain may find brief mention in history. She deserves that much at least. And yet the telephone girl at Etain is but one of her kind the world over.

Frequent comment has been made upon the fact that soldiers in the field for the most part prefer lively tunes of a far from classical nature as a means of inspiration and enheartenment even to the national airs of their country; and word has already come of the English soldiers' preference for "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." A somewhat startling recognition of this idiosyncrasy of the fighters was recently given in one Canadian city, according to the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger:*

A striking incident occurred at the conclusion of High Mass in St. Patrick's Church yesterday, when the vast congregation was astounded to hear the great organ peal out the tune, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." St. Patrick's is the largest Irish Catholic congregation in Canada, and thousands of its members are in the contingent of 32,000 Canadian soldiers now on their way across the Atlantic to the war.

As the first notes of the now famous tune were heard the whole congregation stood still, amazed by the unusual non-church music. The feeling of surprize was followed instantly by smiles and every evidence of enthusiasm as the whole congregation fell into step, and many left the edifice singing the song.

Of the minor horrors of war, outside the battle-field, not the lightest are being suffered by the English drill-sergeants, according to the same Philadelphia paper. Hawkins, Smithers, and Scrooge have long

FLEX-A-TILES Make Enduring Roofs

THE hottest sun can't affect the high melt asphalt in Flex-A-Tiles. Won't rot nor rust—even heavy rains can't soak through.

FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Shingles

Pure wool felt is doubly saturated with pure, asphalt, then coated with rubber-like, wear-resisting Gilsonite. Into this, under tons of pressure, chipped slate or crushed granite is rolled—making each Flex-A-Tile unfading and durable. Choice of red, green, garnet, emerald or brown.

FREE BOOK AND SAMPLES

Send today for a sample shingle and the Flex-A-Tile Book

THE HEPPES CO.

Manufacturers also of Asphalt Paint, Asphalt Roofing in any finish and Utility Wall Board

1002 So. Kilbourne Ave., Chicago

CORRECT ENGRAVING and FINE STATIONERY

The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work, done in our own shop. Samples and prices upon request. Write Desk L.

LYCETT, *Society Stationer*
317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Buy this fine rocker DIRECT

Simply do the unpacking of this finished rocker

And Save $5.10

Has fine Auto Seat with Nine Springs. Covered in Imperial Leather, **$5.90.** In best genuine Goatskin, **$6.90.** It is made of solid oak, with quarter sawed back and arms. Specify Fumed or Early-English finish as desired. Order No. **4455.** Money back if you are not entirely satisfied and pleased.

Our catalog shows better-than-usual furniture for every room. We ship from the factory to you, and by simply unpacking our completely finished furniture you earn for yourself the jobbers' and dealers' big profits, and save all their expenses; getting splendid furniture to beautify your home at just about half what stores must charge.

Direct Furniture is refined in design, worthy in construction and sent on approval. Order this chair or let us send our complete **Catalog D1041**

DIRECT FURNITURE COMPANY
5th Ave. and Federal Square Cincinnati, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

answered blithely enough to British roll-calls, but now a new sort of Tommy is in the field—a "Thomas," whose aristocratic name, for example, of Cholmondley does not sound familiar to his ears when pronounced in common-sense, drill-sergeant style. As the story goes:

A sergeant calling the roll for a company of the new "sportsmen" battalion for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchells," etc., he came to the name "Montague."

"Private Montaig," shouted the sergeant.

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks.

"Why didn't you answer before?" demanded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit.

"Well," snapt the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribanks, brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced "Majoreybanks."

A second call brought the mild response; "I expect you mean me, sir. My name is 'Marshbanks.'"

The sergeant almost reeled, but proceeded bravely with "Colquhoun."

"Private Col-kew-houn," he called. "Coohoon, sir, that's me," came a brisk reply from the front rank.

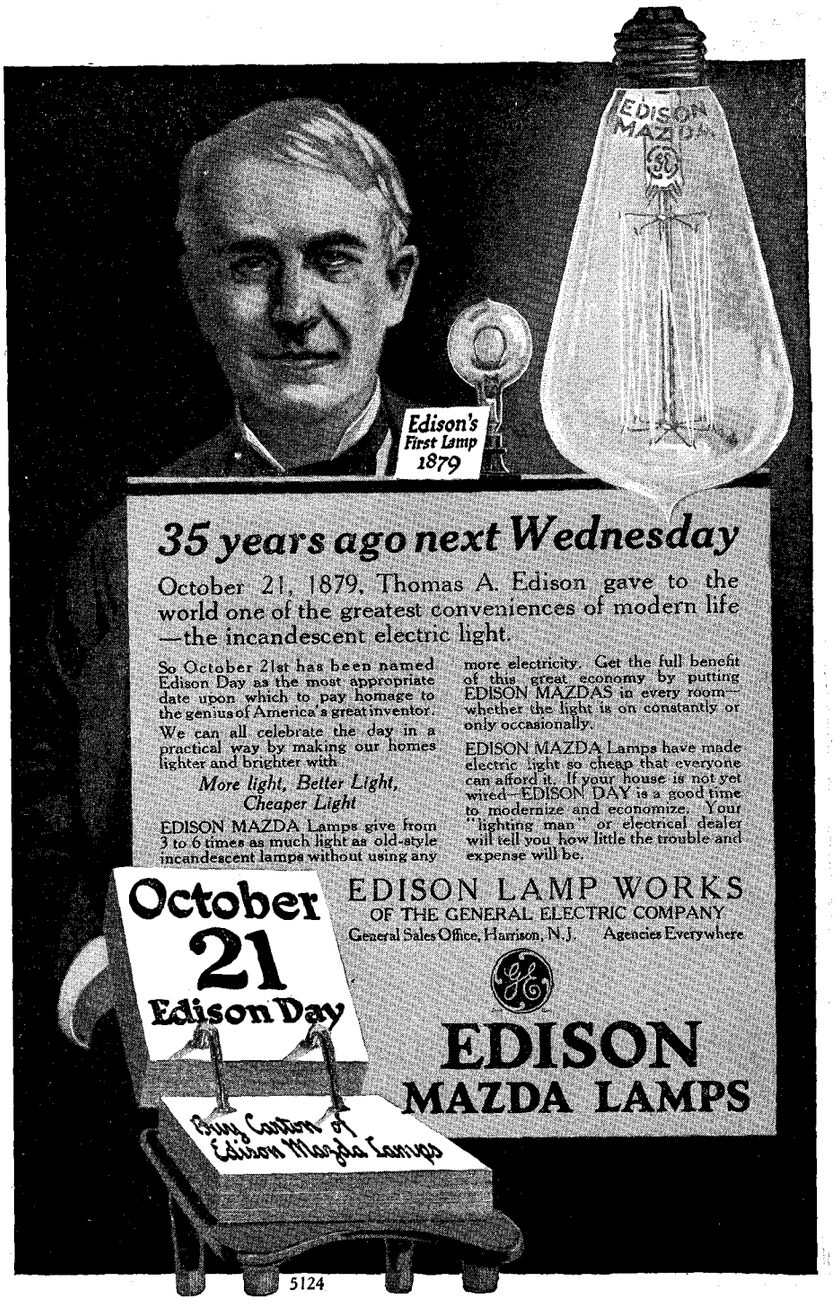
The drill-instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he said: "One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after drill and tell me how you would like to be called."

The meager information conveyed by the post-card illustrated below is all that English families and friends of Tommy Atkins will have for many days to tell them of his welfare. Whatever he may have been before enlistment, he is now only a numbered unit in a war-machine, and even the private letters he writes to those most dear to him are stereotyped. The New York *Times* tells the reasons for this, and the precautions that have been taken:

In former campaigns much valuable information has been revealed to the enemy by the capture of mail-bags on the way from the seat of war to the home towns of the soldiers. This was particularly true in the Civil War, and when either side captured a mail-train or wagon, or wrecked them, the letters written by the soldiers to their families and friends at home were carefully examined in the hope of discovering much-needed information.

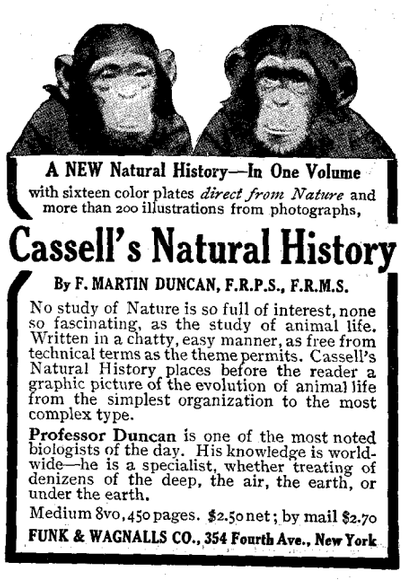
The presence of a famous Confederate spy in Washington was thus revealed to the Federal authorities in the apparently innocent letter written by a soldier of the Maryland Home Brigade and addrest to his sweetheart in Richmond.

At the outbreak of European hostilities it was announced that the British soldiers would not be allowed to send home letters from the seat of war, but, in order that those at home might hear from the one in the field, without betraying any information to the enemy, free post-cards were provided in printed form. All that a soldier is

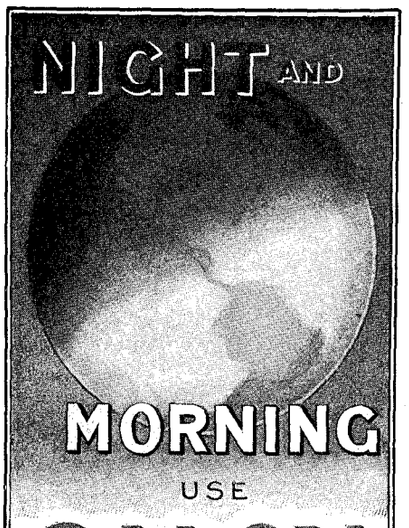

EDISON MAZDA
Edison's First Lamp 1879
35 years ago next Wednesday
October 21, 1879, Thomas A. Edison gave to the world one of the greatest conveniences of modern life—the incandescent electric light.
So October 21st has been named Edison Day as the most appropriate date upon which to pay homage to the genius of America's great inventor.
We can all celebrate the day in a practical way by making our homes lighter and brighter with
More light, Better Light, Cheaper Light
EDISON MAZDA Lamps give from 3 to 6 times as much light as old-style incandescent lamps without using any more electricity. Get the full benefit of this great economy by putting EDISON MAZDAS in every room—whether the light is on constantly or only occasionally.
EDISON MAZDA Lamps have made electric light so cheap that everyone can afford it. If your house is not yet wired—EDISON DAY is a good time to modernize and economize. Your "lighting man" or electrical dealer will tell you how little the trouble and expense will be.
October 21 Edison Day
EDISON LAMP WORKS
OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Sales Office, Harrison, N.J. Agencies Everywhere
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
Buy Carton of Edison Mazda Lamps
5124

Complete Water Tower Outfit
ONLY $49
High grade 500 gal. Cypress Tank and 20 ft. Steel Tower like cut.
Tank guaranteed 5 years. Complete Water Works equipment. Get our catalogue today and New Way Selling Plan No. 36. Free.
THE BALTIMORE CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Guard Your Children's Health
Every mother is anxious to place every safeguard possible about her children to protect them from illness. You can always depend on a
Tycos Fever Thermometer
to tell you immediately when your child's temperature is near the danger point. Get one now and save yourself many sleepless nights and your doctor many unnecessary calls.
Most dealers sell Tycos Fever Thermometers. Go to your dealer first. If he does not have them, or will not order for you, send us his name and address with $1.50 and we will send you one. When ordering give the number "5000."
Our booklet "Health and Comfort" mailed on request.
Taylor Instrument Companies 58 Ames St., Rochester, N.Y.
There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.


A NEW Natural History—In One Volume
with sixteen color plates direct from Nature and more than 200 illustrations from photographs,
Cassell's Natural History
By F. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.P.S., F.R.M.S.
No study of Nature is so full of interest, none so fascinating, as the study of animal life. Written in a chatty, easy manner, as free from technical terms as the theme permits. Cassell's Natural History places before the reader a graphic picture of the evolution of animal life from the simplest organization to the most complex type.
Professor Duncan is one of the most noted biologists of the day. His knowledge is world-wide—he is a specialist, whether treating of denizens of the deep, the air, the earth, or under the earth.
Medium 8vo, 450 pages. $2.50 net; by mail $2.70
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MORNING

USE

CALOX

The Oxygen Tooth Powder

to secure its full benefit, but particularly at night. The oxygen which Calox liberates puts an end to that decomposition of food particles upon which harmful bacteria thrive. The gums are invigorated, the teeth whitened and you wake in the morning with that sense of freshness and purity which only comes from a chemically clean mouth.

Test CALOX Free

A personal test will make you a regular user.

Send for a copy of our colored booklet, "The Tooth Brush Army," which will amuse and instruct the children; also a dainty sample for trial. A postal brings both free.

All Druggists, 25 cents

McKesson & Robbins
New York

Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush—35 cents

High-Grade Music Rolls

45% to 50% saved on regular prices; choice of over 2000 Popular, Classic and Operatic Selections; famous for *exquisite tone arrangement.* Get our

Money-Saving Prices

in 88-page FREE Catalog—write NOW, save money; service exceptionally prompt.

S. C. CONSUMERS MUSIC CO.
Station C, Buffalo, N. Y.

Only $18.00 for this Powerful, New Electric Suction Cleaner

Prices are smashed. The powerful new White Cross Electric Suction Cleaner in every way the equal of machines for which you have been asked to pay from $35.00 to $45.00—now on this astounding direct offer only $18.00 in all. Never before has such an astounding Suction Cleaner value been offered to you. Don't delay. Write today for particulars.

Ten Days' Free Trial

Try out the superb White Cross Electric Suction Cleaner in your own home for 10 full days before you decide to buy. See how it does away with all the dust—makes housework easier—drives away backache and drudgery. Don't buy until you have tested it in your own home—in your own way.

Write Today Get descriptive literature and full details about astounding offer. Do not delay. No obligations of any kind. Write today—now.

Lindstrom-Smith Co., 1100-1110 S. Wabash Av., Desk 2377, Chicago

required to do is to cross out the sentences not needed, address the card, and send it along.

NOTHING is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

Postal Service

I am quite well
~~*I have been admitted into hospital*~~
~~*sick* / *wounded* and are going on well.~~
~~*and hope to be discharged soon.*~~
~~*I am being sent down to the base.*~~

~~*I have received your* letter / telegram / parcel~~
Letter follows at first opportunity.
~~*I have received no letter from you*~~
~~*lately.* / *for a long time.*~~

Signature only } Carleton Y. Ford

Date Sept 6 / 14

[Postage must be prepaid on any letter or postcard addressed to the sender of this card.]

While the government card offers great economy of time and energy, it also, by its readiness and facility, invites correspondence, and probably many of those left behind in the British Isles will receive this card who would have waited in vain for a less impersonal epistle. The order at the foot of the card is suggestive: "Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post-card addrest to the sender of this card." The card itself goes gratis.

Via the New York *Tribune* comes a Jules Verne story from the North Sea. It is taken from the letter of a naval lieutenant, descriptive of an incident in the fight off Helgoland, and it is, in his words, "the most romantic, dramatic, and piquant episode that modern war can show." He writes:

"The *Defender*, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the *Defender*, and thus she abandoned her whaler.

"Imagine their feelings; alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them.

"Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops His Britannic Majesty's submarine *E-4*, opens his conning-tower, takes all of them on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home 250 miles!

"Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare face the critics with such an episode in it."

A Touching Tribute.—Mischa Elman tells a story of his early youth. He was playing at a reception given by a Russian prince, and played Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," which has several long and impressive rests in it. During one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward, patted him on the shoulder, and said: "Play something you know, dear."—*Argonaut.*

Esterbrook Pens

250 styles

To those who use a pen only occasionally, Esterbrook Pens are the most pleasant and satisfactory assistant; to those who write constantly, an invaluable ally and friend.

Backed by a half-century's reputation.

SEND 10c for useful metal box containing 12 of our most popular pens, including the famous Falcon 048.

Esterbrook Pen Mfg. Co.
New York Camden, N. J.

Ask your stationer

JUST PUBLISHED

The Great Lectures that Have Stirred Thousands

The Prince of Peace

One of Five Dainty Books by
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Secretary of State

The Four Others Are:

THE PRICE OF A SOUL
THE VALUE OF AN IDEAL MAN
THE PEOPLE'S LAW

The Ethical, Social, Economic, and Religious teachings of the most popular orator in the world. His most effective lectures and addresses which have been delivered before many great audiences.

In five uniform volumes, thin 12mo. Ornamental boards —dainty style. Price of each title 30c net; by mail 35c

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

How to Reach the Indian Summer of Personal Enjoyment

The House We Live In

Talks About the Body and the Right Use of It

By William Elliot Griffis, L.H.D.

An Inspiring and Profitable Volume to Read at any Age.

"The most enjoyable time of life comes after one is sixty, and, if person l experience be the criterion, after seventy."

Thus testifies the author of this book; and its pages tell attractively why and how this can be so—how this "Indian Summer" can be wisely and happily reached. The book's directions are choice and charming.

16mo, Cloth; 60 cents; postpaid, 68 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Architectural Drawing and Draughtsmen

By REGINALD BLOMFIELD, A.R.A.

A book not only for architects, but for all lovers of art. He traces the development of architectural drawing and recalls the achievemerrts of masters of the art from medieval times down to our own generation. The volume is a mine of wealth to the student of architecture. It is illustrated with almost one hundred full page half-tones, selected from the choicest examples of the work of the great master-draughtsmen of the past. Bound in fine grey silk, art cloth, with gold stamping. Large Quarto, $3.50 net; by mail $3.80.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPICE OF LIFE

Lucky Hubby.—MRS. GREEN—"Do you ever flatter your husband?"

MRS. WYSE—"Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things."—*Boston Transcript.*

Enough!—"Don't keep pestering me."

"Then you won't marry me?"

"I wouldn't even be engaged to you at a summer resort."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Still Better.—RICH PAPA—"You foolish girl, that English nobleman who's courting you really doesn't look on you as his equal."

WILFUL HEIRESS—"I don't care for that, papa, as long as he's my peer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Defined.—HE—"Can you suggest a title for my new book?"

SHE—"What is it about?"

HE—"England's most famous battles."

SHE—"Ah! Why not call it 'Scraps of English History'?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Incredulous.—"I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club to-day," said Mrs. Garrulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied:

"I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"—*National Monthly.*

"Hen" Eggs.—Mrs. X. relates that while in London she inquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen,' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid,' mum."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Family Skeleton.—Jokes about cheap motor-cars are as the sands of the sea, but a Kansas City traffic manager believes he has a new one. He met an old friend whom he had not seen for many months, and asked him:

"What are you doing now?"

"Selling motor-cars," was the unenthusiastic reply.

"What kind of cars?"

"Well, er—the truth is," he stammered, "I am selling ——(deleted) cars, but I'd rather you wouldn't say anything about it. I don't want my mother to know; she thinks I'm a bartender."—*Kansas City Star.*

As It Goes.—Some nations were fighting fiercely.

"Why are you fighting so?" inquired the bystanders, moved at length to curiosity.

"To save civilization!" replied the nations severally.

Here a draggled figure rose from the mire under the feet of the combatants and limped lamely away.

"And who are you?" asked the bystanders, with a disposition to get to the bottom of the matter.

"Don't speak to me—I'm civilization!" the figure made answer, somewhat pettishly.—*New York Evening Post.*

KRESGE
KRESGE BUILDING - DETROIT-
KAHN SYSTEM REINFORCED CONCRETE
KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO
KAHN SYSTEM REINFORCED CONCRETE AND UNITED STEEL SASH.
HENRY R. SCHOCH BUILDING
BROAD ST TOP CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Construct your new building with our expert co-operation

As specialists in reinforced concrete, of widest experience, we furnish a service invaluable to yourself and your architects and engineers. Our practical knowledge, gained from thousands of important structures all over the world, enables us to adapt the most modern developments in reinforced concrete to your particular requirements. By calling in our concrete specialists, who co-operate with your architects and engineers, you will secure the best and most economical building.

Fireproofness, permanence, and economy are assured by the use of Kahn System Reinforced Concrete. Our other products, all backed by the same complete service, include United Steel Sash for windows, Hy-Rib, Metal Lath, Highway Products, Waterproofing, Technical Paints, Building Specialties, etc.

No matter what the nature or size of your proposed building, write us about it, and we will send you interesting and specific suggestions without obligating you in any way. Write today.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co.
Dept. G 36
Youngstown, Ohio

Representatives in principal cities

"*SAFE-CABINET* your filing devices"

Don't throw away the filing devices you now have—"*SAFE-CABINET* them." They represent money well invested. You can furnish the security from fire which they lack by housing them in the fire-resisting walls of

THE SAFE-CABINET

THE SAFE-CABINET is now made in more than forty different sizes capable of accommodating the filing units of all leading makes, both wood and steel.

Look for "SAFE-CABINET" in your telephone directory. If you do not find it, write direct to

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Department L-2 Marietta, Ohio

Can You Carry On A Conversation In *French—German? Spanish—Italian?*

The other day the father of a young lady of our acquaintance promised her a summer in Europe if she would for three minutes carry on a conversation in *French.* This girl had studied the language two winters, and for six months had been a pupil of the most fashionable "French and English boarding-school" for young ladies in New York. Her reports showed that she had studied well, and in French grammar she stood high in her class. *She failed utterly to carry on for three minutes only a simple conversation on a general topic.*

In THOUSANDS of "Digest" readers' homes a similar test would have a like result. If you really want to *speak* and *understand* one of these common foreign languages, use the *ROSENTHAL METHOD* for private study, or organize a *ROSENTHAL CLUB* among your friends. By the

ROSENTHAL METHOD of PRACTICAL LINGUISTRY

you can learn to converse in a new language as naturally and easily as a child learns to speak. Like the child—or like a foreigner learning English here—*you learn first the most necessary and most useful words and sentences.* You quickly get a mastery of ordinary, necessary, conversation and correspondence in the new language you wish to USE.

The *ROSENTHAL METHOD* is for BUSY men and women—ten minutes three times a day will lead within a marvelously short time to complete mastery of every-day business and social conversation. The study is a pleasure—never a task.

If you want to learn to *think* and *talk* in idiomatic French, German, Spanish or Italian quickly, pleasurably, and FOR PRACTICAL USE, send a postal for *DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL'S* **Free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages."**

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Farm Mortgages

In Selected Parts of

Kansas—Oklahoma—Arkansas—Texas

Right in the heart of the districts where *record breaking* crops of wheat and corn have been harvested.

6% Net to you

Secured by improved and productive farms, these mortgages offer an investment affording *highest security and stability, with assured income.* Proof against disquieting influences of far off European troubles.

For 43 years the Maxwell Investment Co. has been making loans in the rich and productive central west. The management of the company is in closest possible touch with the prosperous farmers, and no loans are made except after rigid inspection by our salaried examiners. We put our own money into each loan and loan not more than 30 to 40% of the value of the security.

We *guarantee* all material statements in reports signed by our examiners. We guarantee the title to each property and that each mortgage is a first lien.

Our service relieves you of all care in connection with your investment, we attending every detail of collection, remittance, taxes and insurance, and sending you 6% interest.

Write for our newest list of mortgages. Complete information furnished concerning any desired loan.

Maxwell Investment Company

10th and Grand Avenue **Kansas City, Mo.**

6% 1st. Mortgage Bonds

$100, $500 & $1000 Each

Maturing 1 to 5 Years

Secured by first mortgage on strictly high-grade Chicago Apartments and land in choice locations, having dependable net income of 3 to 4 times total interest. Security, 2 for 1. Legal investment for banks. *Meet every requirement of the ultraconservative investor.*

Chicago Title & Trust Co.

guarantees titles, acts as trustee and certifies each bond. Interest promptly paid twice a year. Our book of information sent free on request. Ask for No. 45B.

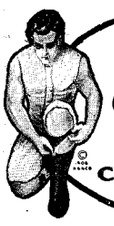
W. N. MACQUEEN & CO.

Mortgage & Bond Bankers **10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago**

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans



PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

THEY'RE "non-skid;" they stay there; and they don't bind the leg in order to do it—they're tailored to fit.

The easy, live elastic web is the right way to keep your socks up; no slipping—no binding. 25c – 50c.

A. Stein & Co., *Makers*

CHICAGO — NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE HOPED-FOR TURN IN THE TIDE

"INDICATIONS are multiplying," says *The Wall Street Journal*, that a turning of the financial tide "is in sight." That paper reaches this conclusion, after a study of the October 1 settlements, which show "record shipments of foodstuffs, the beginning of cotton exports, and greater ease in the money market." Furthermore, "the time is not far distant when the retirement of clearing-house certificates should begin," altho at present it does not believe a reduction in the amount of such certificates outstanding should be contemplated. The maximum amount put out in 1907 was $88,000,000; the maximum for the present emergency is placed at not less than $60,000,000. It is believed by this writer that the amount of these certificates now in use would have surpassed the amount used in 1907, except for the fact that emergency currency is now used to an extent fully as great as the use of clearing-house certificates. Other items in the improved situation are pointed out by the same writer:

"Applications for exchange to the $100,000,000 gold pool committee have not come in in the volume expected, and probably for two reasons among others. The outside exchange business is resuming normal proportions with $2,000,000 in regular bills of exchange sold on Thursday, and notices are being received from the other side that payments due in London are not now so urgently needed. In fact, the British Empire is reaching out over the earth to recover trade, and this means easier credits on London.

"Bankers are sensing the situation and when loans expire on stock collateral they are suggesting to borrowers that perhaps they would prefer a time loan at 6 per cent., instead of the 8 per cent. call rate, and many loans are being renewed in this way at 6 per cent. for over the balance of the year.

"The volume of stock transactions passing through the New York Stock Exchange committee has been much larger than the public has been permitted to know. As high as 26,000 shares in a single day has been done without variation from the closing prices. With progress in privately opened-up markets, and no unforeseen setback, the foundation is being laid for a gradual opening of the New York Stock Exchange.

"The demand for commercial paper at 7 to 7½ per cent. is increasing, and it can be broadly stated that there is no trouble in this country at the present time, except over the cotton situation. This is the fundamental trouble in the foreign exchange market, which for the present is preventing accumulation of credits, which credits are fundamentally necessary to a full opening of the Stock Exchange.

"It should be remembered, however, that the cotton crop has already been financed to the extent of 70 per cent. by the banking interests of the South, who must this year delay their payments to their Northern correspondents. But no trouble can arise from this quarter this year unless something now unforeseen comes into view. The trouble over cotton, if trouble there is to be, must come early next year when the planters apply to their local financiers for funds to begin preparation and planting for next year's crop. It is then up to the bankers to say: 'Strengthen your security by diversifying your crop and not so much cotton, if you please, for 1915.'

Talk of a 17,000,000-bale crop this year may not materialize. No country, however, should be afraid of big crops. There is no waste or shrinkage in cotton on storage except by interest, and quantity, rather than price, makes the wealth of a nation, whether it be cattle, hogs, or cotton. The world in time will use all the cotton that America can produce this year, and if artificial prices are not put up through mistaken philanthropy, cotton will soon find a bottom and stimulate increased consumption, which in time will stimulate the price."

GENERAL INDUSTRY ON A 70-PER-CENT. BASIS

Estimates made as carefully as circumstances permit lead to the conclusion that manufacturing in this country, taken as a whole, is now on an operating basis of about 70 per cent. While some lines of business for manufacturing are operating on a basis far below 70, others are considerably above that figure, the average being about 70. In *The Wall Street Journal* are printed some interesting details as to percentages of operation in various lines:

"The steel and equipment companies seem to be about the hardest hit of all lines. This is due as much to the inability of railroads to increase their revenue as it is to the European war. The eastern railroads claim the small increase in freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission was not sufficient to allow for extensive improvements and new construction. Even on a peace basis, the steel companies would not expect any abnormal demand on the part of the railroads. The war has simply aggravated a serious situation so far as applied to the railroads of the country. Rail-, car-, and locomotive-buying is smaller to-day than it has been in years, and the steel companies say they expect to see nothing encouraging until the greatest steel consumers in the world, the railroads, are granted a reasonable increase in rates.

"The extent to which the equipment companies are suffering as a result of suspended railroad-buying is evident from the fact that the car-manufacturing companies are operating about 40 per cent. of capacity. The locomotive companies are even in a worse position, as they are turning out scarcely 30 per cent. of their normal product.

"The steel companies, which depend largely upon the railroads to take their heavier classes of steel such as rails and structural material, and the car and locomotive companies for plates, have felt this lack of buying power on the part of railroads for two years or more past. It is estimated that the steel companies are operating less than 50 per cent. of their capacity, and the belief is general that 40-per-cent. operations will prevail within the next few weeks. One western steel man says his plant is running on a 50-per-cent. basis at present and that before the winter is over operations will reach 35 per cent. He bases this prediction on the small amount of business now in sight.

"While the copper producers claim to be operating their mines on a basis of 50 per cent. of normal, consumers of copper are running their plants considerably above that figure. One manufacturer figures that, including brass, electric, and other consumers, operations are between 65 and 70 per cent. of normal. As this country's exports of copper since war was declared

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DELCO

ELECTRIC CRANKING LIGHTING IGNITION

Five Hundred Complete Electric Starting, Lighting and Ignition Systems are being built every day at Delco factory

Do you realize what this means as an indication of national prosperity?

Do you realize what a satisfying commentary it is upon the character and standing of the motor cars using Delco equipment?

Just now when the whole world stands aghast at the tragedy that is being enacted in Europe—

When the natural tendency is toward unrest and apprehension, the sane, level-headed, broad-minded business men of the automobile industry are showing their faith in the soundness of American prosperity, and have turned what might have been commercial and industrial disaster into another triumph for American optimism.

The automobile industry might well have given way to a feeling of pessimism and apprehension with the sudden cutting off of the entire European market and the threatened tightening of financial conditions.

It took courage and faith and foresight to go forward a month or so ago in the face of the disastrous happenings in Europe.

But American faith has won.

The foundations of American prosperity have stood firm.

The abundant crops with which the country has been blessed have opened up enlarged markets at home.

The shutting down of European factories has paved the way for greatly increased trade in South America and the Far East.

All indications point to a year of exceptional prosperity for the substantial commercial and industrial interests of this country.

Every motor car factory using Delco equipment is working to its full capacity.

The demands being made upon the Delco plant are taxing its maximum production.

And yet it is the largest, strongest, best-equipped organization in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of electric lighting, starting and ignition apparatus.

The Delco System is the pioneer in the electric cranking field—

For three years it has maintained its leadership—and today more than 160,000 automobile owners are driving Delco equipped cars.

And the steadily increasing demand for Delco Equipment from the highest type of motor car manufacturers is a gratifying endorsement of the correctness of Delco principles and the quality of Delco apparatus.

But the most gratifying circumstance of all is that now in the face of world wide turmoil every Delco equipped car is finding a ready market up to its full factory capacity—

And the country at large—this splendid peace-loving America of ours—is again demonstrating to the world the soundness of its industrial and financial foundations and the sincerity of the principle of universal brotherhood upon which its institutions are based.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company

Dayton, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THEY CALL ME A TIGHTWAD"

WRITTEN BY A TREASURER

WE have a lot of young enthusiasts running departments, who would drive us into bankruptcy in a year if I didn't pose them on the carpet about once a month and put the fear of the Bank Balance into their souls. The President is the worst of the lot. "Get results," he yells. "Hang the cost."

The advertising manager, in his expansive, free-handed way, was going to send out one hundred thousand form letters on our best, lithographed, 18c a pound stationery. After a few kind words from me, he found a splendid paper, firm and fine in texture, with a quality rattle, for about half this price. We didn't save money, for he sent twice as many letters instead. That shows what I have to contend with.

The paper is Hammermill Bond and the form letters are pulling fine.

—A Treasurer.

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

Hammermill Bond can also be obtained in tablet form, six sizes. Send for a valuable book, "The Signal System," and for a big portfolio of samples.

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.
Erie, Pa.

have averaged about 50 per cent. of normal, it would seem that copper consumption is running in excess of the 50-per-cent. production of the mines.

"There has been practically a cessation of ship-building all over the world, due to the war. In the war zone ship-building is being confined to completing war-ships and other sea-craft to be used against the enemy.

"According to representatives of the trade itself, the automobile industry, except in isolated cases, has not been hit hard by the war. Many manufacturers of popular cars say they are selling more automobiles than a year ago.

"With exports of raw sugar from Germany suspended, the present activity of the sugar-refining companies of this country is not surprizing. With exports from Germany cut off, the ability of the refineries to operate full for any great length of time is questioned.

"At the beginning of the European war the petroleum industry suffered severely, due to the falling off in exports. This came on top of a several months' period of declining prices. But within the last few weeks there has been an improvement in exports, and gains have been made in the production of petroleum and by-products thereof. The fact that gasoline is being sold in New Jersey at 10 cents a gallon gives one a good idea of the slump in the petroleum industry over the last few months. The benefit of this reduction has gone to the consumer, particularly to owners of automobiles. Manufacturers who have adopted automobile trucks as a means of transportation regard this as one ray of sunshine in a gray sky.

"The following table, showing the percentage operations of certain industries, gives one an idea of the present state of business throughout the country:

Industry	Per Cent.* Operation to Capacity
Car-manufacturing	40
Locomotive works	30
Copper-mining industry	50
Steel industry	50
Electrical industry	70
Can-manufacturing industry	75
Sugar refineries	100
Corn products	85
Air Brake companies	65
Tobacco-manufacturing	100†

* Estimated.

† Close to 100 per cent. of normal on domestic business, but there is little, if any, foreign business.

SUPPLIES OF WOOL SEIZED FOR GERMANY

Conditions in the wool business abroad appear to be somewhat acute. England early in October strictly prohibited the exportation of raw wool. The announcement of the Government decision was made while auction sales of wool were taking place in London. Just before the auctions began the Government posted a notice prohibiting exportations to countries other than her allies—that is, Russia, Belgium, France, and Portugal. Later in the day, and before the sales were over, it was announced that the Government had prohibited exports of raw wool from England to all countries, and this "caused a sensation." It is not believed, however, that the prohibition will affect the woolen trade in this country. One of the best known men in the woolen business said he understood the prohibition applied merely to wool grown in England, which was wanted for war purposes. The amount withheld from the export trade could not be large; nor could it have any bearing on trade in this country. It appears from an article in *The Journal of Commerce* that large quantities of raw and partly manufactured wool have been obtained by Germany from France, Belgium, and Russia, and are now

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE

The Superb Style with Toe Room

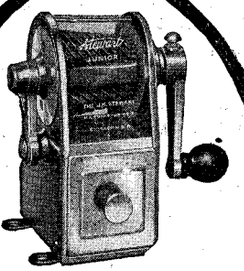
PAY $5 or $6 for your next pair, it's like making an investment — in footwear The initial outlay may be more than you have been paying, but the returns will show a larger percentage in length of service, added comfort and individual style. You will be proud of your feet and well satisfied if you wear The Florsheim Shoe.

Look for Name in Shoe

Booklet showing "Styles of the Times" free on request

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

VICTOR HUGO'S
"Intellectual Autobiography" (translated)
Now published for first time. 12mo, cloth. $1.20
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK



Now—you have no excuse for being without a good pencil sharpener. This new Stewart Junior is low in price,—mechanically perfect—and will not break the lead. Four inches high—beautifully nickeled—with double cutters of extra durable steel. At your dealer's—today—or direct from J. K. Stewart Mfg. Co. 322 Wells Street, Chicago
Price—with clamp—only

$2.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

being worked up into garments for military uses. Following are items in this article:

"Germany has seized large quantities of wool in the raw and partly manufactured state in France, Belgium, and to some extent in Russia. This material has been forwarded to Germany, where it is being worked up into all kinds of fabrics and garments for military purposes.

"So large have the wool, tops, yarn, and cloth seizures been that an association has been formed in Germany for the purpose of distributing the wool, tops, and yarns among the mills throughout the Empire which have been requisitioned to make woolen goods for the army and navy. According to advices received in this country during the week from German Government officials, scarcely any mills are at present employed on goods for other than military requirements.

"The association formed for the distribution of wool, tops, and yarns is called the Kriegswollgellschaft, or the War Wool Association. This company has a paid-in capital of 4,500,000 marks. This sum, it is stated, is only a working capital, as the association is primarily a patriotic organization. Among the members are the leading woolen-mill owners of Germany.

"The amount of wool and tops seized in France and Belgium was not divulged by the official who sent this highly interesting information. In one quarter it was stated that the Germans had shipped millions of pounds of wool and tops out of Belgium. Verviers, the leading woolen-manufacturing center of Belgium, was denuded of wool supplies shortly after the German army passed through that city.

"The worsted combing, spinning, and weaving industries of France are located in the northern part of the country. Every good-sized parcel of wool, tops, and yarns lying at Tourcoing and Roubaix has been taken over by the Germans and is now either being turned into war supplies or held ready to send to German manufacturing centers when the exigencies of the situation require additional supplies.

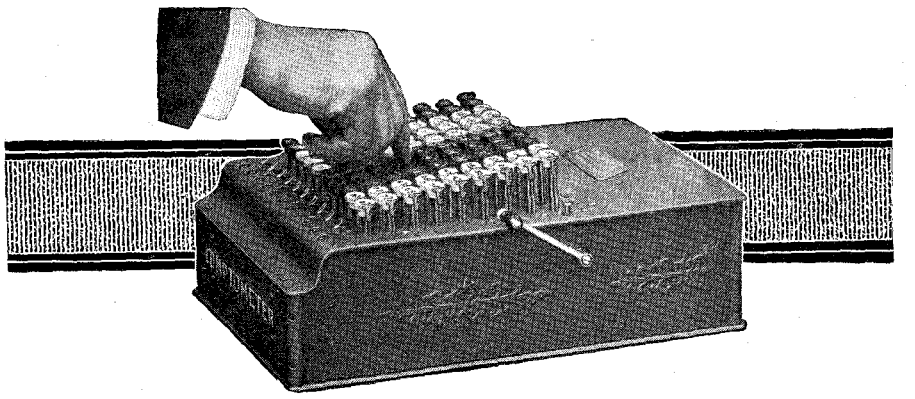
"This condition of affairs was not suspected, even by domestic manufacturers who are in touch with German industrial matters. The result of these wool seizures will be far-reaching. Germany has been placed in a fairly strong position so far as wool stocks are concerned, and France and Belgium have been badly crippled, in the opinion of keen observers. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to presume that it will be impossible for many French and Belgian mill-owners to undertake any export engagements for the spring, 1915, or the fall, 1915, season. Some foreign goods other than British have reached these shores recently, but these goods were evidently woven when hostilities broke out. The leading French mills were located in the heart of the war zone, and, while the latest advices stated that some of these mills were intact, the prevalent opinion here is that much mill property has been destroyed.

"Woolen-producing organizations have been so badly dislocated by the heavy drafts that have been made on the operatives that it will be a long time after peace has been declared before the plants can be rebuilt and reorganized.

"According to private advices from German officials, large amounts of wool and tops were also seized by the Germans in Lodz, Russia, shortly after the outbreak of the war."

FINANCIAL EXHAUSTION THAT MIGHT END THE WAR

It is declared by a writer in the London *Economist* of September 19 that "the possibility that the war may be brought to an end by financial exhaustion far more speedily than people suppose is being a



Where and How to Save Expense

Carnegie once said that he could afford to pay a million dollars for a machine that would cut the cost of steel ten cents a ton.

Applying this principle of machine economy to accounting, a wholesale house of Buffalo, New York, cut its billing cost from $60.00 to $30.00 a week by the use of Comptometers on extending and proving bills.

A St. Louis firm, with two Comptometers on like work, saved $14.75 a week.

Now suppose we put a Comptometer on your billing (at our own risk and expense) and by actually doing the work prove a saving, say, of only 25%—would that interest you? Then with the same machine go right on through all the other figure work of your office—Book Additions, Inventory Extensions, Cost and Percentage Calculations—and keep up the saving all along the line—wouldn't that be a timely help just now?

That's the kind of proof we offer—the kind that leaves no room for argument or doubt.

Comptometer

Adds—Multiplies—Divides—Subtracts

Isn't it good business judgment at least to investigate a proposition like that? Now is the time to do it. Bigger business is on the way. The cheaper you can handle it efficiently the more profit it will yield. Comptometer speed cuts the cost; Comptometer accuracy prevents mistakes; and don't forget that Comptometer service carries these money-saving advantages to every form of figure work in your office.

Write for Folder

"Some Everyday Uses of the Comptometer"

—tells where and how the Comptometer saves Time, Labor and Expense on all your Accounting Work—describes method of Proving Daily Postings, Balancing Ledger Accounts, Taking Trial Balance, Making up Payroll, Cost Work, Billing, Etc.

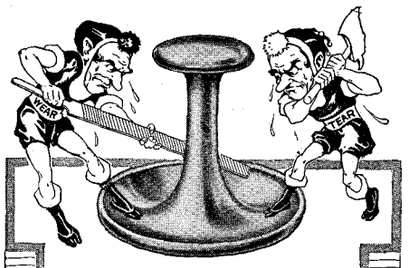
Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1731 North Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

LONG LIFE And How To Attain It
Brief, simple, practical rules for everyday life. By Dr. Kintzing. 12mo, cloth. $1.00 *net*; by mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE DOORS OF LIFE or Little Studies in Self-Healing. By WALTER DE VOE. 12mo, Cloth. $1.00, net; by mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Big Chief "Indian Red" Delighted with
WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES OF CIVILIZATION
FOR SALE BY
DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Send for illustrated literature telling about Whiting-Adams Brushes
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO., Boston, U. S. A.
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS FOR OVER 100 YEARS, AND THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"Some Collar Button!"

WEAR and TEAR—busy little demons of destruction—will find years of firm resistance built into the

Krementz

14 Kt. Rolled Gold Collar Button.

One-piece construction makes it strong. Hammering makes it tough. This is why the Krementz is wreck-proof. This is why the Krementz is *worth* 25 cents.

Any of the 21 Krementz Collar Button styles at your haberdasher, jeweler or druggist will furnish first-hand evidence why the Krementz is *guaranteed against damage from any cause.* Write for "Show Me" booklet.

Krementz & Co.
52 Chestnut Street
Newark, N. J.

IF DAMAGED FROM ANY CAUSE, A NEW BUTTON FREE

I Make It Easy to Try

Since I began offering these cigars—my private Havana leaf, put up under my monogram band—I have found thousands of men with tastes like mine. Men who took no enjoyment in strong, heavy cigars—who wanted a mild, sweet smoke, with a delicate aroma and exquisite flavor.

But I know there are many more who would enjoy this smoke, if they knew of it. So I am extending my offer. Here it is:

Five Cigars FREE

If you will send me 10 cents—just to show your sincerity—I will mail you trial cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is $5 per hundred, $2.60 for 50—all charges prepaid. *Use your letterhead, please—stating your position—or your business card, when you write.*

A Millionaire's Cigar

I list among my patrons many men of standing and wealth. They can afford cigars of any price. So they must buy my cigars purely for the satisfaction and delight they get out of them. I believe you'll enjoy them too. If you wish to try them, write me today. The coupon is for your convenience.

J. ROGERS WARNER
911 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Enclosed please find 10c. I should like to smoke five of your cigars.
(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or enclose business card.)

Name .....

.....

Address .....

.....

(38)

good deal discust in the City." Several interesting points in that paper's discussion of this subject are given below:

"The German campaign was, of course, based on the assumption that they could master France in a few weeks, and then, after granting pretty favorable terms, like those given to Austria in 1866, return with their whole force against Russia. This plan has now failed.

"How, we may very well ask, are the prodigious sums required by the four chief belligerents to be obtained? It seems plain that each will have to raise the funds at home. This is only a half statement of the difficulty, but it is worth while to pause upon the fact. In the war of 1870, for instance, Lombard Street was open and Great Britain was very prosperous, while the cost of that war was but a tiny fraction of this Armageddon. In the Boer War, another comparatively small affair, the cost was so great that we were glad to raise a loan in the New York market. But the leading case for a war being financed in neutral markets was the war between Russia and Japan, when Russia drew on Paris and Japan on London. When Japan found that more funds were not forthcoming she had to make terms of peace and relinquish her hopes of an indemnity.

"For the first time in modern financial history all the important Stock Exchanges of the world are closed, and it is hardly expected that any of them will be reopened in the full sense before the end of the war. At the same time, the delicate machinery of international credit has fallen to pieces. In almost every important country there is a moratorium, or its equivalent, to prevent the disclosure of innumerable bankruptcies, and to disguise the real dimensions of the crisis from the eyes of the people. Then, again, except Holland, every country which exports capital freely in times of peace is now at war. And it would be absurd to suppose that France and Belgium could give much financial aid to Russia, or that Germany could lend freely to Austria. President Wilson is discouraging the New York bankers from lending either to France or Germany, tho no doubt usurious rates of interest could be obtained. A depreciating paper currency is the disease that has attacked Germany, and must already be causing acute suffering and acute embarrassment to the German Government. That Government, indeed, is now trying to raise an internal loan of fifty millions, no doubt to avoid a further debasement of the currency. The financial strain in Berlin and Vienna must become more and more severe as the weeks pass by. France will manage better, for the people have more free savings. Russia will have to use its big gold reserves freely. We shall stand the strain longest, tho we have the Belgians to help, as well as to maintain our Navy and the Expeditionary Force."

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

While You Dine, and After— Take Pompeian!

Half Pints, 25c.
Pints, 50c.
Quarts, $1.00

¶ If you ENJOY a Good Meal—make sure it rests well by taking POMPEIAN on your Salad—or a spoonful or two afterward. It will keep you in Prime Condition. You'll like its pleasant taste!

Write for Salad Booklet

POMPEIAN CO.
American Office
Baltimore, Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"There's Something about it you'll like"

Sample on request
Herbert Tareyton, 56 W. 45th St. New York.

"Never mind! It's Likly Luggage and guaranteed for 5 Years."

Send for 128 Page Catalogue
Henry Likly & Co. Rochester, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

October 1.—The battle line is given as stretching from the Belgian frontier near Valenciennes to the juncture of the Oise and the Aisne, thence eastward along the Aisne toward Sedan, and southeast along the Meuse to Toul.

October 2.—The attempt of the Allies to turn Von Kluck's right continues, with fierce fighting at Roye, twenty-five miles southwest of St. Quentin, where the Germans are trying to pierce the Allies' line.

October 3.—The Battle of the Aisne today becomes the longest battle in history, exceeding the former record of twenty days of the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War.

October 4.—In the north the center of fighting moves to Arras. Berlin reports the Allied turning movement once more checked.

October 6.—French forces are reported still extending the Allied line north of the Somme River. Along the Meuse the Germans claim the capture of Fort Camp des Romains, near St. Mihiel.

October 7.—The German Army Headquarters states that in the Allied outflanking movement their line has become extended north of Arras, in the neighborhood of Lille.

BELGIAN OPERATIONS

October 1.—The German forces here are very nearly linked continuously with their army in France, as they are reported to be moving their base from Brussels to Namur, and to be building pontoon bridges across the Meuse and Sambre, at the same time that they are occupying northwest Belgium and continuing their stubborn assault on Antwerp.

October 3.—The Belgian line of defense falls back from the Senne to the Nethe before the German artillery.

October 4.—Berlin announces officially that two of Antwerp's forts have fallen.

October 5.—Berlin declares the inner circle of forts about Antwerp now open to attack.

October 7.—The Belgian Government moves to Ostend from Antwerp.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN

October 2.—Petrograd reports the Russian advance in Galicia at Bochnia on the Raba, a southern branch of the Vistula. Reenforcements are approaching south along the Nida, toward the Vistula, whence they will proceed southeast to join the army in front of Jaroslaw and Przemysl. In Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia, the Germans and Austrians are reported to be massing 2,500,000 troops along the line of Krakow, Breslau, Posen, and Thorn.

October 3.—In the north the German Army of invasion has apparently occupied a position near the Niemen River, in the Russian Polish province of Suvalki. Bucharest reports a new Russian advance through the province of Bukowina over the Karpathians, via the Rodna Pass, into Transylvania in Hungary.

October 5.—Persistent reports rumor a decisive repulse of the Germans and a Russian advance into Prussia and Silesia.

October 7.—Petrograd announces that German reenforcements from Königsberg are materially checking the Russian advance to the north.

Stopping Store Leaks
Some suggestion for getting leak stopping business building information in the Retail Store
Private
Self Examination Sheet — for Retailers
INATION EET for Retailers private study of his own business

Both Free

What Do You Know

About Your Store—positively—Besides Its Location?

Going down to the store in the morning, you don't have to guess at the street and number—that saves a lot of time. But once inside, doesn't the guesswork commence—to your danger? Don't you guess that certain lines are profitable when they may be very unprofitable? Don't you guess at the amount of stock on hand—at the actual net profit for the day, at the relative value of different clerks, at the amounts you owe and that are owing you—today?

Wouldn't you rather *know?* Then read our "Retailer's Self-Examination Sheet" and answer the questions honestly to yourself. Then you will know just how much you are guessing and just how much you actually *know* about your business. You will also get a clear idea of the appalling danger of *guessing* in business.

It's easy to know the facts about your business. Columns of figures need have no terrors for you. The Burroughs Adding Machine has taken all the drudgery out of bookkeeping and the exact compiling of daily records. With less time than is now spent on your books, you can also learn all the essential facts about your business. We show you just how to get these facts and how they may be used to protect profits. We do this before we ask you to buy a machine. When you know just what the Burroughs will do, you will not hesitate.

Send also for an invaluable pamphlet, "Stopping Store Leaks." Both are free to all retailers.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY

49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan — European Office, 76 Cannon Street London, E. C., Eng.

Makers of adding and adding-subtracting bookkeeping machines, listing and calculating machines, visible-printing adding and calculating machines—85 different models in 492 combinations of features—$150 to $950 in U. S. Easy payments if desired.

Saving Money for Authors

is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 26,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - New York and London

NERVOUS BREAKDOWNS

And How to Avoid Them. **By Charles D. Musgrove, M.D.**

"It is Worry and Not Work That Kills."

Any man who sets out to accomplish important, and therefore necessarily trying work, is obliged to equip himself with some knowledge of the nervous system—its possibilities, capabilities, and its liability to exhaustion.

Truly, as Dr. Musgrove says, "It is the natures of finest fibre which accomplish the most, and it is they who are most liable to give way beneath the strain. A common mug may fall to the ground unharmed, where a piece of costly china would be smashed to atoms."

He is neither "preachy" nor "scary," but informing, inspiring, and helpful throughout.

12mo, cloth, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.07.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

"At once an expert and serviceable book."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

"A volume full of truly valuable information, clearly and simply put."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This big Fur Buyer's Guide will save you money. No more guess-work in ordering your Furs.

Get this Book before you order

The Last Word in Fur Fashions

Fifty-nine years' experience in Furs has given us a true understanding of the requirements of women of Fashion. This life-long experience is reflected in **Albrecht's Fur Facts and Fashions.**

Now, don't invest in Furs till you get and read this Big Fur Style Book, illustrating and describing over 1000 beautiful garments, muffs and neckpieces.

Albrecht Furs
1855
Quality First

will be sent to you subject to your inspection—at our risk.

Simply enclose 4c in stamps and ask for Albrecht's Fur Facts and Fashions No. 91. There will be no obligation to buy.

E. ALBRECHT & SON
Founded 1855
Sixth and Minnesota Sts., Sta. "E-1," St. Paul, Minn.

A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00

75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of spring-blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00

Write or call at our store, mention "Literary Digest," and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs for only **$1.00,** prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1914 Fall Catalogue.**

Our Bulb Catalogue, Free on Request—contains complete list of choicest varieties of Darwin Tulips, Exhibition Hyacinths, New and Rare Narcissus and other miscellaneous bulbs.

Stumpp & Walter Co
30-32 Barclay St. New York

GENERAL

October 1.—The Austrian Government expresses its regret to the Italian Government for the damage done to Italian shipping in the Adriatic by Austrian mines, and promises an indemnity.

October 6.—The Japanese announce the occupation of Jaluit Island, the seat of government in the Marshall Archipelago, but explain it as a temporary strategic move.

October 7.—The British Admiralty announces the sinking of a German torpedo-boat destroyer by the submarine *E-9*. From Rome is rumored the sinking of four Austrian torpedo-boats and two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers in the Adriatic, as a result of striking contact mines perhaps laid by the Austrians themselves. Japan announces officially the sinking of two German gunboats and a cruiser in Kiaochow Bay.

The Japanese occupy the island of Yap, another German possession in the Pacific, also for temporary strategic purposes only.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 1.—Carranza-Villa peace emissaries agree that all troop movements shall cease until after the general convention of Constitutionalist chiefs.

October 5.—The resignation of General Carranza as First Chief is rejected by an almost unanimous vote at the Mexico City convention.

DOMESTIC

October 1.—Representatives of one of the warring nations have ordered 110,000 barrels of flour from a St. Louis concern.

James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney of New York, is chosen to conduct the Government's prosecution of the New Haven road directors.

October 2.—The House of Representatives rejects a proposal to neutralize the Philippines.

October 3.—The Rockefeller Foundation announces the purchase of 85,000 acres of land in Louisiana to be used as a refuge for wild fowl.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. L. D.," Douglas, Ariz.—"In addressing a single person is 'You *was* directed' correct?"

"Was" was formerly used, but has long since been superseded by *were*. It may be found in old English, but its use now is considered improper.

"M. J. G.," Hartford, Mich.—Oleomargarine is pronounced *ō''li-o-mar'ga-rin*—"o" as in *no*; "j" as in *habit*; "o" as in *obey*; "a" as in *far*; "ga" as in *magazine*; and "in" as in *fin*.

"L. B.," Stoneham, Mass.—In the sentence you quote "of men" is understood. The sentence written in full should read: "He was a pleasant-looking man, one of the sort of men who always appear to be on good terms with themselves."

"G. M. A.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly decide whether the use of the word 'brought' under the following circumstances is correct or not. A and B are together in one room. A leaves the room, returns, and, while near B, says, 'I *brought* a case to Mr. Blank in the next room.'"

A person speaking may *bring* something to a person spoken to, but *carries* it to a person spoken of.

"H. L. A.," New York.—"Should 'v' be capitalized in sentences beginning with the word

It is delicious

A well made cup of good cocoa best fulfils the requirements of those who wish a delicious and nourishing hot beverage, and

Baker's Cocoa

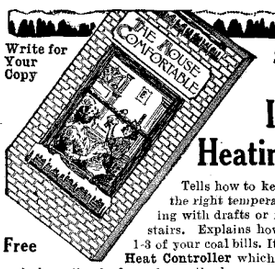
Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Is "Good" Cocoa

in every sense of the word, absolutely pure and of high grade.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Write for Your Copy



Send for This Book

It Ends Heating Troubles

Tells how to keep your house at just the right temperature—without bothering with drafts or running up and down stairs. Explains how you can save 1-5 to 1-3 of your coal bills. It describes the **Jewell Heat Controller** which automatically opens and closes the drafts—keeps the house cool at night and has it warm by morning. Simple and economical. Applied to any heating plant. Installed on 30 days' trial by dealers everywhere.

Free

Write for the free book—NOW

JEWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 24 Clark St., Auburn, N.Y.

We Sell All Standard Makes of Rebuilt

TYPEWRITERS

Guaranteed, like new, at less than Half Price. Send Postal. Catalogue explains.

MARCUS & CO., 7 N. 13th Street, Phila., Pa.

Swords and Plowshares

By ERNEST CROSBY

Ringing Lyrics Against War

By a Strong Singer whose music was dedicated to Peace. This is a good time for those to read him who agree with him—and those who do not.

12mo, Cloth; $1.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York, N.Y.

The Right of the Child to be Well Born

By GEORGE E. DAWSON, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology, Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy

This new book on **the new Science of Eugenics** has a distinct mission in the world of men and women. It looks to improvement and preservation of the race in the natural, normal way. It recognizes moral economy on a biological basis. It urges parenthood as the supreme object of being, fit selection and wise preparation as a necessity thereto. 12mo, cloth. 75c net; postpaid, 82c. **Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'Von' as a part of a name: *e.g.*, 'von Behring discovered that . . . '?"

When preceded by a title or first name, as "Baron" or "Adolph," a lower-case "v" is commonly and correctly used. When neither precedes, a capital is correct at the beginning of a sentence according to English typographical custom.

"J. C. S.," Copan, Okla.—"Will you kindly tell me which is the light and which is the dark of the moon in speaking of the different quarters?"

That side of the moon that shines by reflected sunlight when the sun and the moon are alined opposite is the light side of the moon. Our view of the moon is limited to a single hemisphere. She keeps the same face always turned inward because her rotation proceeds synchronously with her revolution. The illuminated portions of the moon are those portions of it that the sun illuminates by its rays. The darkened part is due to the fact that the sun's rays can not reach the moon. When the moon is between the earth and the sun no part of her illuminated disk can be seen from the earth.

"T. H. J.," Andover, Mass.—"Please inform me whether or not the modern name 'tango' is derived from the Latin verb 'tango, tangere,' to touch."

The word *tango*, sometimes spelled *tengo*, is not recorded in Spanish or Portuguese dictionaries. It is said to be a Spanish-American word which may have come from the Latin as you suggest.

"L. S.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Which is correct—'Relieved *from* care' or 'Relieved *of* care'? We say 'Relief *from*.' May we say 'Relieved *from*'?"

We may. Both, however, are right.

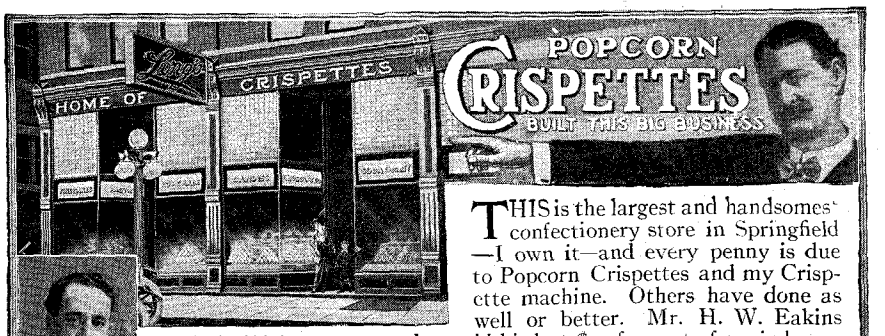
"H. B. J.," New York.—By an unfortunate printer's error the form of the word *puggree* cited as favored by Yule and Burnell was printed "puggy" in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 12. It should have been *puggry*.

"E. L. V.," Ludington, Mich.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word *mart* in the little poem 'Cotton,' in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 7, 1914."

In the poem you refer to *cotton* is personified. The words "throbbing mart" mean literally "active market."

"A. D. C.," Fort Wayne, Ind.—"As the word *Kansas* is pronounced as it is spelled, why is the word *Arkansas* pronounced *Arkansaw?* Also, is North and South America termed one or two continents?"

The pronunciation of *Arkansas* is a matter of usage, perhaps determined by the citizens of that State to distinguish it from *Kansas*, as the two resemble each other somewhat closely when spoken. America consists of two continents—North America and South America.



Mr. H. W. Eakins

THIS is the largest and handsomest confectionery store in Springfield—I own it—and every penny is due to Popcorn Crispettes and my Crispette machine. Others have done as well or better. Mr. H. W. Eakins made **$1500 in one month**—paid his last $10 for rent of a window—30 days later he had

$1500 in the Bank

Today Mr. Eakins is with me. So good a man is he that he is now my only partner in this business, and has charge of all the sales. **I'll help other men to start in the same business. No matter where you live,** if you want to get in a business of your own, and will write me, either Mr. Eakins or I will answer your letter and tell you how to go about it. It is not hard to make a success of this business. Anyone with energy can do it.

Every Nickel You Take in Nets You Almost Four Cents Profit

The profits are enormous and you can make lots of money wherever people congregate—wherever there is a Saturday night crowd. Rent a window as Mr. Eakins did, or a small room—or even start in your own home. **It is a great business—an all the year-round money maker.**

$100.00 Day can be made with this machine.

COME TO SEE ME AT MY EXPENSE

Within a 300-mile radius I'll pay your traveling expenses if you buy. **I want to meet you face to face** and show you the wonderful possibilities in the Popcorn Crispette business. **I'll teach you how to start**—show you how to make Crispettes by my special secret formula.

I'll show you records of success of other men that will thrill and inspire you. **Ill read you letters of users that will take your breath away.**

FREE My Book, **"Dollars and Sense,"** 36 pages, illustrated. Complete information and story of how I built my business. Write for it. Read it. Then come to Springfield.

W. Z. LONG CO., 962 High St., Springfield, O.

Books that Give Self-Control

Education of the Will
Jules Payot

No matter what your present position in life may be, this book will help you to greater achievement—greater success. The chapter on "Sophism of the Lazy" is alone worth the cost of book. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Education of Self
Paul Dubois, M.D.

What self-control is and how to acquire it—set forth in a manner so eminently personal that it inspires you to action. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Dominion and Power
Charles Brodie Patterson

Seventh edition of a popular book which aims to lift the reader into a higher conception of life, its responsibilities and possibilities. Cloth, $1.20; postpaid $1.30.

Grenville Kleiser's Books

How to Develop Power and Personality in Speaking

Practical suggestions for developing power of voice, gesture, vocabulary, imagination, English style, illustration, memory, extempore speech, conversation, silence, the whisper, the eye, etc. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid, $1.40.

How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner

Mr. Kleiser here prescribes a definite plan for systematically developing a high type of manly self-confidence. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid $1.35.

Books of
Alfred T. Schofield, M.D.

Nerves in Order; or, The Maintenance of Health

One of the sanest books obtainable on the subject of hygiene, digestion, exercise, etc., and their effects on the body and nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Nerves in Disorder

The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people, indicating ways to avoid wear and tear on the nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Booksellers, or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York

Classified Columns

SALESMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to represent the largest makers of thermometers in the country, selling advertising thermometers to manufacturers and retailers. Full or spare time. Work pleasant and profits large. Customers buy year after year. Many of our men are making big money. Let me give you further information. Write now.
SALES MANAGER
TAYLOR BROS. CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALESMEN for small towns, whole time or side-line. Special sales plan allowing return of unsold goods makes quick, easy daily sales. $5.00 commission on each order. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. Write for pocket outfit today. MAY MFG. CO., 212 Sigel Street, Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ½ to ½ Mfrs. prices (many less). Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE—FARMS

ALFALFA, CORN AND HOGS are rapidly making farmers in the Southern States wealthy. The South is the new "corn belt" and the natural realm of "King Alfalfa." Act quickly while land prices are so extremely low, values rapidly advancing. Alfalfa booklet and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 57, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER

50c OFFER FOR 10c. Send 10c (stamps) and roll of film, any size, 6 or 12 exposure: we will develop film and also make 6 pictures from the best negatives. Beautiful work. Prompt service. 8x10 mounted enlargements $25c. ROANOKE CYCLE COMPANY, ROANOKE, VA.

Travel and Resort Directory

P&O Peninsular & Oriental S.N.Co. Frequent Sailings, India, China, Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Winter Tours in India. Round World Tours. For full information apply Cunard Line, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Send DONALDSON LINE Tickets to friends or relatives in Great Britain. Frequent sailings. Lowest rates. Best service.
H. E. LIDMAN, General Agent
183 No. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

An Exceptional Opportunity
to represent an old-established tourist firm as local agent and to organize parties for foreign travel. *Write for particulars.*
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House Boston, Mass.

TEMPLE PANAMA CANAL TOURS
South America, Panama Canal, Alaska, San Francisco Exposition. Booklet ready.
Temple Tours, 149 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Develop your "POWER AND PERSONALITY"

The man who can speak with ease and confidence WINS. He can

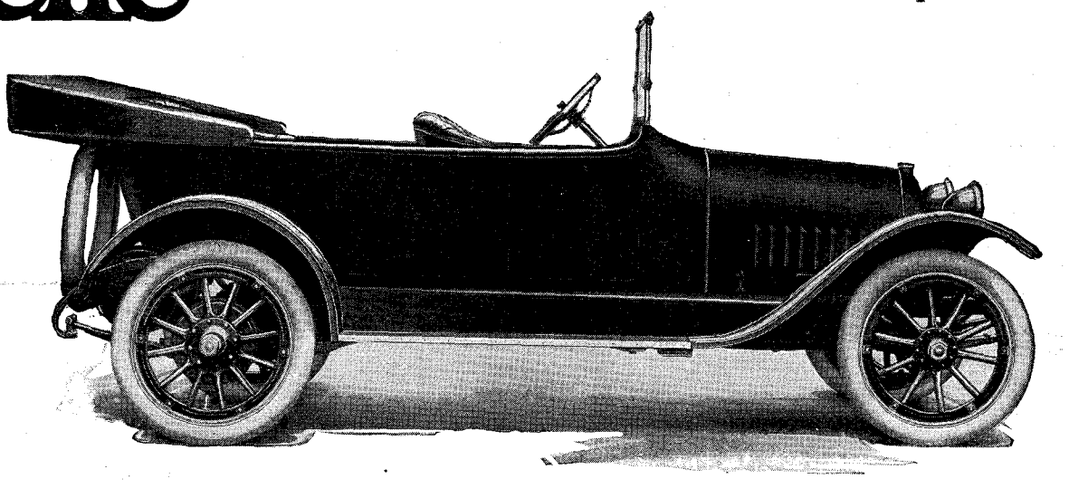
Close a sale	Deliver an After Dinner Speech
Address a Board Meeting	Propose a Toast
Make a Political Speech	Tell a Story Entertainingly

Send today for Grenville Kleiser's new book, "HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY." 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY :: NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Velie "Biltwel Six" $1595



"The Final Development of the 'Light Six'"

A jury of automobile experts passed this verdict. The endorsement of our engineers was not enough. They built the car. Their judgment was biased. We secured unprejudiced opinion from the master minds of the automobile world.

We avoided haste

and sacrificed the early sale of hundreds of these cars, waiting until every detail of design had been perfected.

Until power and weight were in perfect balance we held back, for economy of operation had to be maintained, and with 40 h. p. this new car weighs but 3,150 pounds.

Stamina had to be definitely proven, for the continued satisfaction of Velie owners must be maintained.

Price had to be low, for the Velie has always represented the utmost in real usable value.

Now we are ready. Every detail is right—price, stability, power, equipment, design are all that they should be.

The best we can build

We stake our reputation on this "Light Six." Our best work has gone into it. It is the result of years of automobile building. Big successful years of hard work.

Only the best has been used. Before the first car was built expert engineers examined the working plans. Specialists in every department were consulted.

The experimental cars were put through heart-breaking tests. We tried to break them up. We tried to wear them out. We tried to prove them unfit. And they kept on running perfectly. We found unexpected speed, wonderful power on hills, remarkable get-away, and easy riding was a feature we all talked about. You are certain of these qualities.

A car of distinctive beauty

Automobile owners who want real quality demand distinctive body design.

So we searched Europe for the true stream line body, and put it on the Velie "Light Six."

Even the radiator is designed as a part of the body. We know of no other "light six" that has gone this far.

High sides, tapering upholstery, clear running boards, spare tires at the rear—these are exclusive features.

Our jury of experts called them "distinctive notes of real beauty."

The public has approved their verdict.

Advanced mechanical features

The Velie "Light Six" would have been impossible a year ago. The big features have been developed in the past few months.

Motor is of the famous European type—small bore, long stroke, high speed—the motor of maximum economy. Copper-aluminum and pressed steel are used in engine base and oil case. Real engineering design—light weight with great strength.

Drive is by the famous French Hotchkiss system used on the highest priced American built cars. The springs carry the driving power—easily and without driving shocks.

A tubular drive shaft is used. The side members of the frame are not offset. 25% greater strength is the result.

Roomy Bodies up to Six Passengers

Bodies include five and six passenger touring cars, two passenger roadster, two passenger convertible roadster. (Additional price for six passenger touring car and enclosed cars.) There is *more room in the driver's seat* than in any other car we know of. And there is room and perfect comfort in the rear seats. "Unusual Comfort" was the verdict of the jury of automobile engineers who passed on this car.

Specifications are exceptional

Here are a few of the most important specifications: 40 real horsepower; 124″ wheelbase; 34″x 4″ tires, with "non-skid" rear tires; 52″ rear springs; 40″ front springs; Gray & Davis starting and lighting; unit power plant; spiral drive gears in Timken rear axle.

Send for catalog and new booklet "61 Reasons Why"

Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Ill.

61 New Features

found in combination only in the Velie

Hotchkiss type of drive.
No strut rods.
No torque arms.
Timken axles.
Spiral drive gears in rear axle.
Special Stromberg carburetor.
Dash adjustment for carburetor.
Automatic advance of ignition.
Auxiliary battery for emergency.
Reversing current switch.
Pressed steel oil case.
Aluminum crank case.
Phosphor bronze backed, babbitt lined crank shaft bearings.
Tubular propeller shaft.
Spicer universal joints.
F. & S. annular bearings in transmission.
Junction boxes for easy inspection of wiring.
All electric wiring in metal conduits.
Concealed head light wiring.
Power tire pump.
Self-lubricating bushings in steering gear.
Self-lubricating bushings in pedal shafts and brake rocker shafts.
Muffler cutout.
Gasoline gauge.
Double acting foot brake.
Hot-air intake through cylinders.
20 gallon gasoline tank.
Vacuum feed.
Rocking gear shift lever.
Double bulb headlights.
Single prop headlight supports.
Radiator blending with body.
Ventilated engine hood.
Rear springs set adjacent to wheels.
25% increase in axle strength.
No offset in frame side members.
Front springs inside frame.
Short turning radius.
"Rest-foot" pedals.
Cowl lamp.
Inspection lamp operated from cowl.
Ventilating rain-vision wind shield.
Wind shield support fastened to body sills.
Extra tire carrier at rear.
Clear running board.
One-man top fastened to wind shield.
Concealed door hinges and handles.
Genuine leather upholstery.
Leather covering on back of front seat.
Crowned fenders.
Extra deep front seats.
Endless demountable rims.
Horn button in center of steering wheel.
Lighting circuit fused.
Any combination of lights controlled from dash.
Dash light and tail light in series.
Storage space under front and rear seats.
Hand operated tire pump.
Motor driven electric horn under hood.
Tools carried in cases in front doors.
Radiator mud apron.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED